| 1  | DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  |
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| 6  | OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT   |
| 7  | PUBLIC HEARING  |
| 8  | COOK INLET SALE 149   |
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| 13 | Homer High School<br>Homer, Alaska  |
| 14 |   |
| 15 | Tuesday, March 7, 1995<br>7:00 o'clock p.m.   |
| 16 |   |
| 17 |   |
| 18 | MAC DANEY MEMBERS   |
| 19 | MMS PANEL MEMBERS   |
| 20 | Mr. Bob Brock Regional Supervisor, Leasing and Environment of the Alaska OCS Region               |
| 21 | Mr. Barry Boudreau  |
| 22 | Regional Supervisor for Field Operations Dr. Ray Emerson  |
| 23 | DEIS Project Leader, Leasing and Environment Office   |
| 24 |   |
| 25 | Proceedings recorded by electronic sound recording. Transcript produced by transcription service. |
|    |   |

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## HOMER, ALASKA - TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1995

3 (On record at 7:05 p.m.)

4 | (Tape No. 1 of 5)

MR. BROCK: Could I have your attention a minute, please? Can you all hear me?

AUDIENCE RESPONSE: Yeah.

MR. BROCK: Thank you. Good afternoon, and welcome to the public hearing on Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Oil and Gas Lease Sale No. 149 in the Cook Inlet. I want to thank you all for coming out today.

The reason we had to meet in the other building is the official announcement that we made publicly was to meet in the City Chambers, and so we had to meet there tonight. We did have this reserved just in case we had to move up here due to the crowd. We took that option and moved it from the City Chamber to here to the high school because of the crowd. And we appreciate your tolerance in coming with us, but due to the regulations, we did have to start the meeting there and then move it up here.

My name is Bob Brock. I am the Regional Supervisor for Leasing and Environment of the Alaska OCS Region of the Minerals Management Service in Anchorage. Our panel members include Mr. Barry Boudreau on my left, who is the Regional Supervisor for Field Operations of Minerals Management Service

in Anchorage, and Mr. Ray Emerson on my right, who is the Project Leader on this Environmental Impact Statement. I have a few comments here to set the stage, and then we will proceed right into the testimony.

This is the fourth public hearing on this particular EIS. We had a teleconference with Seldovia on -- last Friday. We had a public hearing in Anchorage last Friday. We had a public hearing in Kenai last night, and here tonight, and then we'll have a public hearing in Kodiak tomorrow night.

The purpose of this hearing is to receive views and comments and suggestions of you interested individuals, representatives of local government, and organizations on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. This Draft Impact Statement covers approximately 2 million acres which are being considered for leasing, or about 37 percent of the planning unit that was originally considered.

The major goal of this sale, if it is held, in accordance with the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, is to find out precisely what our domestic energy supplies are, where they are located, and allow them to be produced where it is possible to do so in an environmentally safe manner.

We have the responsibility to fulfill the mandates set out in the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act and its implementing regulations. In doing so, we strictly observe all the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act, the

Endangered Species Act, the Marine Mammals Protection Act,

Coastal Zone Management Act, and the Oil Pollution Act. In

addition, MMS has in its place -- has in place a host of regu
lations and operating rules that are designed to assure

continued safe and clean offshore oil and gas activities.

There are many additional safeguards that I won't go into

tonight.

Discharges from the OCS oil and gas exploration and production activities will be subject to the Environmental Protection Agency's national pollution discharge elimination system, which are commonly referred to as NPDES permits. Under a local memorandum of agreement between MMS and the Environmental Protective Agency, MMS has agreed, on federal platforms in federal waters, to conduct the NPDES permit compliance inspections on all offshore facilities in federal waters in conjunction with the normal drilling and production inspections.

Under this agreement, the MMS collects samples of discharges and provides them to EPA for independent analyses. The MMS has been conducting permit compliance inspections in federal waters in Alaska since 1989. We are aware that the EPA recently fined companies in upper Cook Inlet for violations of these permit conditions related to discharges that exceeded permit limits, mostly for sanitation — sanitary, rather, and domestic wastes, but also for oil and grease discharges.

The MMS recently completed a water quality study in

Cook Inlet which examined hydrocarbon concentrations in water, sediments, and mussels and found no evidence of hydrocarbon contamination. The MMS study did not look for contaminants related to sanitary and domestic waste. However, the study did perform sensitive life stage bioassays which indicated no harmful levels of contaminants in general. These study results are discussed in the Draft EIS, and the final report is down here at the local library. I just put it on file today.

There — they have copies that can be checked out and reviewed of this final report on this study.

This Draft Environmental Impact Statement represents approximately three years of preparation, which included such actions as the call for information, area identification, and the scoping process. We have been -- you have been a part of this process through your earlier comments and are being asked once again to give us your thoughts on the sale. The Environmental Impact Statement is a very important element in the decision process. The law requires considerable consultation with the Governor to balance national needs with the well-being of local citizens.

We want everyone to understand that the MMS does not take this proposal lightly and that we approach all leasing decisions very cautiously and carefully. For example, as a result of the public input, the MMS deleted a majority of the Shelikof Strait portion of the planning area. Also, the 149

Draft EIS contains mitigating measures that, for the first time, are being made part of the proposed action at this early phase of the decision process, which, I might add, was a suggestion made right here at public hearings in Alaska, and we adopted that approach.

Another example of our attempts to be more responsive to public input is that concurrent with the release of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, the proposed notice of sale is also available for comment. In the past, the proposed notice of sale was provided after the release of the Final Impact Statement. However, this time, the notice of sale appears as it would based on the information in the Draft EIS.

I will call today's speakers in the order which they have registered. If you wish to speak but have not already signed up to speak -- and what we did is we asked people to sign in and then put an asterisk by their name. However, I will guarantee you that I will -- we will stay right here until everybody here has had a chance to testify that wishes to testify. So if you didn't put an asterisk by your name, or if you have no signed in yet, or for some other reason you decide you want to testify, you don't have to worry, I will open the floor after I go through the people that have asked to testify and make sure that everybody that wants to gets a chance to testify.

If you decide that you would -- if you have written

comments and you don't wish to wait until your turn might come, we will take your written comments, and they will be put in the official record at this time. And I have a number of those up here with me.

We have a few rules that I would like to ask you.....

(Pause - Whispered consultation)

MR. BROCK: We have a few rules that I'd like to ask you to follow to ensure that the hearing runs smoothly.

Please state your name, address, and the organization or agency you represent. We would like to have this information properly recorded in the transcript. If comments -- and, please, if you could hold your comments to 10 minutes or less, that would be appreciated. If you have prepared written testimony, please give a copy to the court reporter for the official record. Now, you can -- if you decide that you don't want to read that or state that written testimony, we'll ju- -- like I said earlier, we'll just take the written testimony, and the recorder is sitting right over here to my right.

An official recorder will make a verbatim transcript of the hearing. Everything that is spoken when the hearing is in session will be recorded. So please remain as quiet as possible while the person is testifying. Copies of the transcript are available through Mr. Robert Carl, the person over here with the earphones on, of Executary Court Reporting Services. His telephone number is (907) 272-4084. That's (907)

The purpose of this hearing is to improve the quality of our Environmental Impact Statement before it is put in final form. Speakers will not be questioned unless a member of the panel wishes to have some facts clarified or obtain additional information. We are interested in understanding your views about this Environmental Impact Statement.

The comment period for this Impact Statement closes on April 19th, 1995. April 19th, 1995. Until that time, we will accept written comments and statements from anyone who would prefer to make a their written, rather than oral, comments. These written comments and statements, if not delivered here tonight, should be sent to our address, and you can obtain that address from Dick Roberts, who is --

Dick, raise your hand back there so people can see you if they -- raise both your hands.

Okay. That's Dick Roberts back there with the -- and if you want to get our address to send your comments in, or you can call me or Dick Roberts at (907) 271-6045 -- that's (907) 271-6045 -- if you don't have the address and would like to get that address. Again, let me emphasize that we will be taking written comments until Mar- -- or, I'm sorry -- until April 19th, 1995.

With that, I'm going to start the hearing, and we're going to take it in the order that they signed in. The first

1 one is Tanya Inga. 2 (Pause) PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MS. TANYA INGA 3 Hello. 4 My name is Tanya Inga, and I'm from Homer. 5 My address is 991 Ocean Drive. 6 MALE SPEAKER FROM THE AUDIENCE: Is the microphone 7 working? MS. INGA: I hear it. 8 9 MR. BROCK: Can you hear back there? AUDIENCE COLLECTIVELY: 10 (Pause - Whispered consultation) 11 MR. BROCK: Okay. Just talk right into this. 12 Let's 13 try it again. 14 MS. INGA: Can you hear me? 15 AUDIENCE COLLECTIVELY: Yeah. 16 MR. BROCK: Okay. (Pause - Inaudible side comments) 17 BY MS. INGA (Resuming): 18 19 Again, my name is Tanya Inga. My address is 991 Ocean Drive Loop. I'd like to say a few words concerning the 20 21 lease. 22 I sure wish this meeting was to congratulate the oil spill and gas industry on the fine job they have been doing, 23 24 but it's not. The truth of the matter is the oil companies

leak, dump, and spill millions of gallons of pollutants into

our water and air each year. Do we want that? Of course not. 1 Being born and raised in Alaska, I have been -- I 2 have seen a lot of changes, especially on the Kenai Peninsula. 3 Upper Cook Inlet, at one time, was a very special place. Not 4 any more. High amounts of pollutants each year are turning 5 Cook Inlet unusable. I don't want this for the Homer area. 6 7 The oil and gas industry are like cancers which spread and spread and kill everything in their path. Once 8 again, I say no to the Oil and Gas Lease Sale 149. Thank you. 9 MR. BROCK: Can you just lay it down there maybe? 10 11 And then we.... (Applause) 12 MR. BROCK: Thank you. Mary Ann Hutkins (sic)? 13 (No audible response) 14 MR. BROCK: I can't read the way the..... 15 (Pause - Side comments) 16 MS. HOLTHAUS: Holthaus. Holthaus. Holthaus. 17 18 MR. BROCK: Oh, Holthaus. Okay. 19 DR. EMERSON: Holthaus. 20 MS. HOLTHAUS: Yeah. MR. BOUDREAU: Could you spell that? 21 MR. BROCK: Would you please spell it? 22 23 MS. HOLTHAUS: H-o- --MR. BROCK: Can you pick up the mikes there so 24 25 that....

3 MS. HOLTHAUS: H-o-l-t-h-a-u-s. Do you have it? 4 PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MS. MARY ANN HOLTHAUS 5 I represent -- yeah. And I represent my grand-6 children. They're fishing people, and I want fish to be here 7 for them to benefit from in years to come. And I've watch the 8 salmon disappear from the West Coast around Seattle and all 9 along there, and I don't want to see this happen here. This is a very special place, and we want to protect it for people and 10 11 animals, birds, and the fish. And the fish, not the oil, I don't think. 12 13 MR. BROCK: Thank you. 14 (Applause) 15 MR. BROCK: Paul Seaton. 16 PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MR. PAUL SEATON 17 Thank you. My name is Paul Seaton, 58360 Bruce 18 Drive, Homer. I'm a commercial fisherman, and I'm here repre-19 senting myself. I have two chief concerns about Lease Sale 20 149. And the first is oil spills, it's effect on the environ-21 ment and also on the people. 2.2 In your EIS Table 11.1-1, your Alternative No. 1, 23 your base case, says that there's a 27-percent chance of 24 greater than a thousand-barrel oil spill. Although the Envi-25 ronmental Impact Statement labels this as a relatively low

MS. HOLTHAUS: Mm hmm (affirmative).

MR. BROCK: .....we can hear you, please?

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chance, this is clearly an unacceptable chance to myself and the people here in Homer.

I'd also like to say that discharge of drilling muds, in the Lower 48 these discharges are not permitted. I don't want to debate the toxicity of these drilling muds, but these are areas of crab and bottomfish fishing grounds, and there should be no discharge of the drilling muds in Alaskan waters.

Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. BROCK: Thank you. Barbara McNinch.

#### PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MS. BARBARA MCNINCH

My name is Barbara McNinch, and my address is 56990 Bradley Lane in Homer.

I'm here to tell you to cancel the lower Cook Inlet Lease Sale 149. Our economy and way of life are tied to our natural resources, and these are the same resources which will be seriously threatened by this lease sale.

The probability of minor spills and/or major spills are risks that we are unable to take. We need to protect our families, our fisheries, the wildlife refuges, parks, preserves, and critical habitat areas that border this lease sale.

Let's turn our focus away from the oil industry and toward alternative energy to fill our nation's energy needs.

Say no to Lease Sale 149.

(Applause)

1 MR. BROCK: Thank you. Elasha (sic) McLean. Did I 2 pronounce that right? 3 MS. McLEAN: It's Lhasha. 4 MR. BROCK: Lhasha? 5 MS. McLEAN: Yes. Do I have to pick this up? 6 MR. BROCK: Yes. I don't think we can hear you if we don't. 7 8 FROM THE AUDIENCE: We can't hear you. 9 MR. BROCK: Okay. Thank you. 10 MS. McLEAN: Okay. 11 PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MS. LHASHA MCLEAN 12 My name is Lhasha McLean, and I live at 56990 Bradley 13 Lane. 14 They said that they were planning to drill 2 million 15 I definitely don't believe that it should be 2 million 16 acres because from the drilling and all the drilling mud, you know how many fish that will kill? And I know a lot of people 17 18 whose parents are fishermen. 19 And in the Shelikof Straits, I know that it's like 20 really choppy water and really strong currents. How do you 21 know -- how do we know that they can handle drilling and all 22 the big ships in the choppy water? There's probably going to 23 be an oil spill, and they probably don't have the equipment to 24 stop it fast. 25 And in Katmai, if there is an oil spill, probably the

| 1  | oil will move down to Katmai and kill a lot of fish. And that |
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| 2  | will kill the bears because I know there's a lot of bears     |
| 3  | there. And I don't think that anybody really wants all the    |
| 4  | bears to disappear.   |
| 5  | And more people will move here. I think the schools           |
| 6  | will probably get really big. And, I mean, I don't want to    |
| 7  | live here if it's like going to be a city because I like it   |
| 8  | just the way it is. And                                       |
| 9  | (Applause)  |
| 10 | And it says that there's going to be a 72-percent             |
| 11 | chance that there is an oil spill. I don't think that we want |
| 12 | to take that chance. It's too high. Please say no to Lease    |
| 13 | Sale 149. Thank you.  |
| 14 | (Applause)  |
| 15 | MR. BROCK: Thank you very much. David Paxton.                 |
| 16 | (Pause - Audience comments)                                   |
| 17 | MR. PAXTON: Which mike? This one?                             |
| 18 | MR. BROCK: Just pick up the two if you can. There             |
| 19 | you go.   |
| 20 | MR. PAXTON: Oh. Hello, Bob. Thanks for coming.                |
| 21 | MR. BROCK: Thank you.   |
| 22 | MR. PAXTON: Okay. And I want to thank Homer for               |
| 23 | coming, too. This is great. It's the best turnout I've ever   |
| 24 | seen. Thank you.  |
| 25 | (Applause)  |

#### PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MR. DAVID PAXTON

I'm going to make this short but sweet. Number one, I'm in opposition to this oil lease sale. But I want to give the reasons. And I'm not trying to slam anybody or do that. My affiliation is with the Alaska Volcano Observatory. I'm here for myself, my family, and the community I live with.

My main concern is that in your document, 38.2, there's only one paragraph, paragraph 3, "Volcanism." What we need here is that we have no contingency plan whatsoever for a catastrophic event in this Environmental Impact Statement. In other words, you say a contingency plan. We are sitting on a cluster of volcanoes here in the bay, in a subduction (ph) zone, and I won't bore you with the geology with that.

But -- and this plan does not address, number one, that if drilling rigs are to -- or exploration rigs are to be moved in, there are no hydraulic shutoff valves whatsoever on the surface floor. Number two, all the oil, you know, all the dock terminals should be placed above the 100-foot line, period. And I'll get into that in just a second. And number three, like I say, there's absolutely no contingency plan.

I do know that NASA does overlook this cluster of volcanoes, and we look at them real close. But what we have here is a very volatile situation, is that it's seismically very unstable. These people here on the ecosystem are ecologically very sensitive and unstable, too, 'cause they live out of

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these tide pools.

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## (Laughter)

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BY MR. PAXTON (Resuming):

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We all do. Augustine going off, or one of these clusters going off, is a catastrophic event in itself.

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But here, as we've heard the last two months, we don't have enough money for tractor tugs, for tankers. Okay. We don't have money for tra- -- for tugs for these vessels, and we don't have an early warning system on the volcanoes. We need that. And I believe Yergen Keenley (ph) with the Alaska Volcano Observatory, we're ongoing, we're trying to install

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that.

down.

The industry, if it is to drill, here's how I feel personally: You can drill it. You can drill it. We need to know what's there. I'm tired. I want to lay it to rest. I want to know. That doesn't mean we can go into production. Let's take Alternative 2 or just nothing yet because what we

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have, is I see underground pipelines there. I am an engineer,

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Bad idea. These are synclines, anticlines; the lines contract and expand. If we are to install these oil lines, they need to be double-wall with the back air compressor going back through the line. Any deviation in pressure, shut it

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These are my concerns, and thank you for listening to

and they go underneath the bay.

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(Applause)

Thank you. Remember, if you haven't MR. BROCK: signed in, I'd just like to remind you one more time. raise your hand back there so they can see you. He's the guy with the white paper in his hand there. Please do go back and -- or please do go over by him and sign in if you have not done that yet.

The next testifier is Marla McPherson.

## PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MS. MARLA MCPHERSON

My name is Marla McPherson, and I live at 61935 Race Road, Homer.

I oppose Lease Sale 149. I believe that oil and gas exploration is a wasteful investment. The reason why I believe this is because a lot of people say that it will provide our economy with a boost, but all that it does is provide us a boom/bust economy. We've seen already with the North Slope that the oil is running out, and as the pipeline runs dry, these people are in a panic. They don't know what they're going to do -- we don't know what we're going to do about our economy.

Our legislators are having to cut the budget right across the board because our state is running out of this money. And if we go back and invest in oil, which they seem to think is the answer, the process is going to happen again.

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This cycle is going to happen again, and it will be a constant cycle of boom and bust. And I don't believe that oil is the answer because it's a short-term solution.

It's a non-renewable resource, and it's quaranteed to run out, and when it does run out, Alaskans will have nothing to show for the oil industry. All we'll have to show is polluted air, toxic waters, depleted fish and wildlife populations, and the world's longest pipeline. I don't want this to be what Alaska stands for.

Americans should be beyond their oil dependency, and by promoting the oil development, we are prolonging our dependency. Our future depends upon our renewable resources, such as the fishing, sport fishing, commercial fishing, and the tourism. And the oil development is mutually exclusive with these industries.

My family is here tonight, and I know that they probably can't stay to speak because my two-year-old nephew needs to get home and go to bed, but they run Seekins Bed and Breakfast here in Homer. And I know that if we have oil, there's a big chance that we -- that the fish populations will go down because of pollutants. And with no fish, we'll have no tourists and no jobs, and this community depends upon the fishing and the tourist industry. This is our livelihood, and we can't support an issue that is mutually exclusive with this livelihood.

We need an economy that we can trust in, that gives us security, and that is dependable. And we're not willing to sacrifice our environment. Even if this oil lease promised us all the wealth in the world, this land is priceless and it's not for sale. You can't buy untainted waters, can't buy clean air, and can't buy the pristine biodiversity of the lower Cook Inlet. Thank you.

# (Applause)

MR. BROCK: Thank you. Jeff Wraley, W-r-a-l-e-y. W-r-a- -- I believe it is, W-r-a-l-e-y? Jeff?

(Pause)

MR. WRALEY: My name's Jeff Wraley.

MR. BROCK: Can you pick up the mikes?

## PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MR. JEFF WRALEY

My name is Jeff Wraley. I live in the Homer vicinity, on Skyline Drive. My P.O. Box number is 844 Homer, and
I'm a local citizen speaking for myself. I'd like to thank you
for this opportunity to speak.

I've had opportunity to inspect both large volumes of data and statistics covering Lease Sale 149. Though I think the document is unnecessarily ponderous for an EIS to inform the general public and could be summarized more effectively as to the pros and cons of oil development, I would still like to thank the authors of this environmental assessment for a fair degree of forthrightness and honesty in pointing out for the

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public many of the glaring shortcomings and dangers of Lease Sale 149.

To start with, I'm opposed to Lease Sale 149 or any future sales in Cook Inlet. Many people of the Cook Inlet region still vividly remember the devastating Exxon Valdez oil spill, and I, for one, don't care to see history repeated here in Cook Inlet. OSRA has estimated an 87-percent chance for two spills over 1,000 barrels occurring in the cumulative case scenario. Your own document shows attempts at mitigation were proven ineffective after a large spill. This is unacceptable risk and a direct threat to the real lifeblood of our area.

At present, the only real long-term sustainable economies in Cook Inlet are fishing and tourism. Oil development comes then is gone after a few decades, leaving those residents with a long-term stake in the area left holding the bag of pollution and disrupted communities.

Your Lease Sale 149 is not going to improve my quality of life. Mine's just fine as it is. It is going to make a few outsiders very wealthy, and your own figures prove that out. You've admitted that of the 1,400 or so jobs generated by the sale, most will go to outsiders and few to residents. Your sale will just drive up our taxes and the cost of living.

Now, change and growth will come to Cook Inlet with or without oil development, but we, the people, do have a legal

1 right to determine what form change and growth take and control 2 it for the greater good rather than.... 3 (Off record) 4 (Tape Change - Tape No. 2 of 5) 5 (On record) 6 (Applause) 7 BY MR. WRALEY (Continuing): 8 Minerals Management should get the message. 9 people of the lower Cook Inlet have, over the last two decades, 10 thrown out past attempts at oil lease sales. We're getting 11 tired of repeating ourselves. We'd rather be out on the Inlet

fishing or ferrying tourists than sitting in here fighting lease sales.

Right now the EPA is charging the existing Cook Inlet oil drillers with over 800 violations of the Clean Water Act. With this track record, you can't expect us to trust the oil industry, and we don't. Without EPA presence constantly looking over the shoulder of the oil industry, company promises to live up to environmental standards might as well be written in As things stand, EPA enforcement is inadequate, and there should be greater regulation pushing for zero emission of pollutants in Cook Inlet.

(Applause)

In this and future lease sales, I want to see more coordination between agencies that have jurisdiction in Cook

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Inlet rather than the present system that forces the public to approach agencies separately when seeking information and offering suggestions and testimony. I especially would like to see the Coast Guard more involved in offering advice on the need for tanker escort tugs suitable for the currents and ice conditions in these waters. As things stand, they do not exist now.

#### (Applause)

Another disturbing element of this lease sale is the failure to quantify the long-term and chronic impacts of this oil lease on Cook Inlet waters and everything that lives in or around it. Long-term effects to wildlife, to me, are nowhere to be found in this document. I find it a rather remarkable leap of faith to say since no one has looked for long-term problems, we should assume none are there. Is this a case of out of sight, out of mind, or just the blind leading the blind?

Before my -- before any oil leases are considered, I want to see hard answers to the question of long-term effects. With five wildlife refuges bordering the lease sale, a booming tourist industry, and hundreds of millions of dollars in commercial and sport fisheries at stake, this oil lease, if it goes through, could cost us far more than whatever sum it generates over the few decades of its life. For persons with a long-term stake in this area, this issue is not only personal but one that will affect their children and their children's

children.

This country is not desperate for Cook Inlet oil.

This is not a case of national security. We are nationally involved in an orgy of consumption for the sake of consumption.

(Applause)

I don't feel obliged to subsidize the wasteful attitudes of some Americans and allow a few special interest oil drillers to dictate the fate of Cook Inlet as if it were a Third World colonial state.

#### (Applause)

Alaska shouldn't be sacrificed while Lower 48 states, who are the main consumer of our oil, refuse their own oil lease sales because they don't want to see oil on their beaches. The oil industry simply wants to take Alaska's riches for itself. I want assurances, and until I get some, I can believe -- I can't believe in this. I must conclude that oil derricks in lower Cook Inlet is something I can live without. The cost of doing business is just too high. Thank you.

MR. BROCK: Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. BROCK: John Bushell.

## PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MR. JOHN BUSHELL

Hi. Thanks for being here. My name is John Bushell. My address is 534 West Cowls (ph) in Homer, and I'm representing myself.

I want to thank you for coming to Homer and listening to our concerns about the waters that we all live alongside. Tonight you will be hearing the thoughts of many residents of this area. It is my hope that you have come here tonight with an open mind. I hope your mind is not made up. I hope that you can listen to all of tonight's testimony and dwell on it for a while. Then your heart will know what is the right thing to do.

Tonight you are not hearing from an irate, irrational group of people. This room is not full of special interest specialists. You are hearing from teachers, students, business owners, Democrats, Republicans, probably some Greens out there, too, kids, senior citizens, politicians, and many more. I hope you listen to every one of us. Don't sit back for a moment and say to yourself, 'Only a few more to go.' Please remember that all these people, along with myself, live here, and that our opinion is important to us and, hopefully, to you.

I don't need to say, 'No oil in our waters.' I've got friends behind me that will say it loud and clear. I just ask that you listen to them. The decision you make regarding the southern area of Cook Inlet affects every single one of us. We live here, work here, and raise our families here. We all marvel at the beauty of our mountains and our waters. I don't want to worry that the scenery might change.

Please, listen to my friends and neighbors with an

open mind, and make your decision after you've had time to 1 think about all you hear tonight. Thank you. 2 (Applause) 3 Thank you. And we definitely will. Gail 4 MR. BROCK: 5 Parsons. 6 (Pause) 7 PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MS. GAIL PARSONS I'm not sure everyone's seen these, but this is the 8 document we're talking about. 9 10 MR. BROCK: Can you pick up the mike? You need three hands. 11 MS. PARSONS: I need three. 12 13 BY MS. PARSONS (Resuming): My name is Gail Parsons. 14 15 MR. BROCK: Thank you. Can you hear, Bob? (No audible response) 16 17 BY MS. PARSONS (Resuming): My address is Post Office Box 2397 in Homer. 18 Here in this -- these sale proposal document is the 19 federal government's latest plan to risk a healthy, sustain-20 able, natural ecosystem in favor of big oil. The other natural 21 resources in this area need to take precedence, especially in 22 the light of the need for continued restoration from the Exxon 23 Valdez spill. 24 25 Nowhere in this DIS do I find reasonable justification to put the lives of thousands of citizens and billions of inter-dependent organisms at risk for what are described as possible economic benefits. The long-term economic effects are truly detrimental to the quality of life here.

Some of them are an influx of workers from Louisiana, Texas, California, that the industry imports, causing stress on the costs to city infrastructure with very little relative income and few, if any, jobs for local residents. This creates a boom/bust economy, not a sustainable one.

Also, an industrialization of a small, rural population that has chosen to live at the end of the road precisely because it does not have, and does not want, the problems associated with big industry. Also, the costly environmental nightmares that come with this are well documented in the toxic sites in the Kenai area, in the at least 800 violations of clean water and air charged against industry by the EPA, and in the mandated fund that was supposed to be used to restore the North Slope ecosystem. If that fund exists -- and I have been able to establish that it even exists (sic) -- it has fallen far short of its mandate.

This is an example of how well the oil industry and government, both state and federal, work together. They promise the sky, as they did in Prudhoe Bay, saying, 'We'll take all of this away. We'll leave a pristine environment,' and then say after that it's -- after it's damaged that it isn't

economically feasible to restore it. Well, that isn't good enough for me.

What is at stake here is too precious. Thousands of people's lives and quality of life would be pushed aside so that the oil industry could drill risky exploration wells in this valuable ecosystem still stressed by the '89 spill. As of this moment, five years after, recommendations were made to protect Alaskan waters, we don't even have the safeguards in place in Cook Inlet that now exist in Prince William Sound in spite of a worse weather, docking, and traffic scenario here.

As I read through the DIS, I am impressed by page after page of analysis and projection. Hundreds and hundreds of hours of work are accumulated in this document, and many days have been dedicated to meetings like this, and all of us appreciate your efforts. We come tonight to respond.

The risks outlined in your document are far too high for me. The few months of oil production forecast by the scientists are not of value great enough to justify the fear and inevitable degradation that you promise and we believe from past experiences with the oil industry, that the cost to the communities and creatures of lower Cook Inlet will be much greater than what you predict.

For instance, in Volume 2, you give an analysis of a 200,000-barrel oil spill. The projection may be accurate for the scenario you have chosen in the month of April, but why

1 April? This could happen any month, and a much more sensitive 2 month would change these figures dramatically. 3 There's a tiny section of this DIS that addresses alternative energy -- a few pages. It is my hope that the next 4 5 time I see one of these documents, the large part will be 6 alternative energies, and a few tiny pages, if any, will deal 7 with oil. 8 Today in the Lower 48, cost of solar power has been reduced to 5 cents per kilowatt hour, and wind generation costs 9 10 have been reduced to 9 cents. My HEA bill that I looked at 11 today charges me between 10 and 11 cents per kilowatt hour based on fossil fuel. 12 13 What is already happening in Cook Inlet regarding 14 drilling and transportation of toxins gives us more risk than we should bear. Do not further jeopardize our lives by pursu-15 16 ing this lease sale. Take heed of your warnings of impending 17 losses, and choose on the side of caution and health. Thank 18 you. 19 MR. BROCK: Thank you. 20 (Applause) 21 MR. BROCK: Joel Cooper? 22

(Pause - Whispered comments) MR. COOPER: Let's try it. That work? MR. BROCK: Yeah. I think you'll have to lean clear

over there though.

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#### PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MR. JOEL COOPER

My name is Joel Cooper. My address is at the end of Saltwater Drive. My mailing address is P.O. Box 3585, Homer. I'm here representing myself.

First, I'd like to thank all the people at MMS and the Department of Interior, who put so much time and energy into putting this Draft EIS together. It is quite an accomplishment. I would also like to thank MMS and the Interior Department for the opportunity to comment on the EIS and Lease Sale 149.

I am very discouraged that Secretary Babbitt is not here to hear the testimonies of myself and people of this community and the communities of Cook Inlet. I believe that the person that is going to make the final decision on a project of this magnitude that will have unavoidable adverse effects and that has high probabilities, be it 27 percent, 64 percent, 72 percent, or 87 percent, of an oil spill or spills, that can have significant adverse effects on a humane, marine, and coastal environment should be present at the hearings of the communities that will be affected.

As a scientist who has spent two years studying the sea bird colonies in the Barren Islands, partook in winter survey to determine population estimates of marine birds on lower Cook Inlet and Kachemak Bay, conducted shore bird (indis-

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cernible) in the mud flats of Tuxedni Bay, worked on Tuxtumena Lake salmon study to determine spawning distribution of adult sockeye and chinook salmon, and have spent three years as an environmental chemist analyzing hydrocarbon and hydrocarbonderived pollutants, I am opposed to Oil Lease Sale 149. This is to say I'm in favor of Alternative 2, the no-lease sale alternative.

As a citizen of the community of Homer and the Cook
Inlet region who utilizes the marine plants, invertebrates, and
fish resources as a source of food, and also one who values the
pristine beauty of Cook Inlet and Kachemak Bay, I also support
Alternative 2, the no-lease sale alternative.

I have spent many hours, actually days, reading and analyzing this Draft EIS, days that I would have rather spent working, camping, skiing, and socializing, without the weight of this two-volume EIS. I plan to spend many more days up to the April 19th deadline, and beyond, to give the best possible comment. I've begun a list of very important questions that I would like to be considered. And I will have a larger list by the time April 19th rolls around.

I'm very unclear about the laws and regulations that MMS must follow. I know that the EIS provides summaries of Acts, as amended, related statutes, and summaries of the requirements for exploration and development and production activities. But I've decided that since I'm living in a commu-

nity that has -- that can have OS -- OCS development, I figure I'd better know the laws in their entirety so I can better understand how OCS development takes place, and so I can understand whether the development is being carried out according to the law. Or so I'm asking -- so I'm asking MMS to provide or direct me to where I can obtain these laws in their entirety.

My question is in rega- -- I have a question in regarding (sic) Alternative 2. I know that this alternative would be tantamount to cancellation of Sale 149, and should this sale not be held, the energy that would have flowed into the U.S. economy for resources leased under this sale would need to be provided by substitute sources, as stated on page 2-4, Volume 1. What I would like to know is why equal or more attention was not given to possible substitutes for the resources expected to be produced as a result of the proposed action.

It seems to be rather obvious that more resources could be available through conservation in the transportation sector since the transportation sector consumes over 40 percent of the petroleum products sold in the U.S., as stated in Volume 2, Appendix D, page D-3. This is only one aspect of conservation, and only one energy alternative to the proposed action. I don't think the eight pages in Appendix D is adequate at all in addressing energy alternatives that would meet the national energy demand, the purpose of the proposed action, as stated on

page 1-1, Volume 1.

Alternatives that would have less of an impact and would protect the humane, marine, coastal environments considered in the proposed actions. Alternative energies that would have flowed into the U.S. economy if alternatives were not adequately considered or not considered at all.

I would like -- I'd like to also address the time allowed to review this document and the technical nature of the document. It is obvious that the general public does not have the time and are overwhelmed by the size and the scientific nature of this EIS, and that they cannot comment on it in a way that MMS sees applicable to the EIS. I think it should be the responsibility of MMS to see to it that everyone in the public sector of the proposed area is contacted and explained in a comprehensible and understandable way how they are going to be affected by the proposed action.

### (Applause)

I ran out of time. That's all I could write down and with a well thought out thing. So I wrote some little notes that I want to comment on.

One is that it's blatantly obvious oil should not be developed in Cook Inlet. The industry is having an impact in the upper Inlet right now. Industry has to start developing an ethic where they have no discharge of pollutants at all.

I'd also want to address the fact of how this EIS

will be addressed if the export ban is lifted, as I'm hearing in the media. If the export ban is lifted, then the need to meet the energy demand for this country will be at odds with exporting the oil that will be sent overseas. Therefore, it won't be meeting the energy demand of this country, but it will be meeting the energy demand of other countries. And that is at direct odds with the purpose of this EIS.

It also -- oop. Sorry about that. I would also like to comment on the psychological effects that have been forced upon me, and I'm sure the people of this community, in having to worry about the high probabilities of an oil spill.

I would also like to comment that the view of the oil rigs is unavoidable, and that is something that will be incompatible with the economy of Homer since it is a tourist-based economy as well as a fishing economy.

And I'd also like to refer to the socioeconomics page on 3-C.10, and I'd like to read what was written here 'cause I think it is well said about Homer. It says,

"In the Homer area, in contrast, the Homer area is more sparsely populated, and it has not been subject to the major economic fluctuations that have characterized the development of Kenai/ Soldotna area. Furthermore, the Homer area is economically dependent on commercial fishing and tourism rather than the oil and gas industry.

Social[ly] diverse with a wide variety of lifestyles and ways of life, the Homer area has shown considerable social/cultural continuity and stability despite rapid population growth. This is attributed to the strong ties residents have developed to maintain a local natural environment.

"Newcomers arriving in the area for various reasons have adapted to the three basic ecological economic niches the Homer area provides: commercial fishing, trade, and semi-subsistence fishing and farming. All value their independence, and many are seeking to establish self-sufficient, self-reliant ways of life."

This is why I live in Homer, and I don't want this changed into an oil industry economy.

# (Applause)

And finally, I'd like to close my testimony with the ending of an essay by Wendell Barry (ph) called "Word and Flesh," from his collection of essays, "What Are People For?"

He concludes:

"Our most serious problem, perhaps, is that we have become a nation of fantasists. We believe, apparently, in the infinite availability of finite resources. We persist in land

use methods that reduce the potential infinite power of soil fertility to a finite quantity, which we then proceed to waste as if it were an infinite quantity.

"We have an economy that depends not on the quality and quantity of necessary goods and services, but on the moods of a few stockbrokers.

We believe that democratic freedom can be preserved by people ignorant of the history of democracy and indifferent to the responsibilities of freedom.

"Our leaders have been, for many years, oblivious to the realities and dangers of their time, as were George III and Lord North. They believe that the difference between war and peace is still the overriding political difference when, in fact, the difference has diminished to the point of insignificance.

"How would you describe the difference between modern war and modern industry, between, say, bombing and strip mining, or between chemical warfare and chemical manufacturing? The difference seems to be only that in war, the victimization of humans is directly intentional, and in industry, it is accepted as a tradeoff.

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Were the catastrophes of Love Canal, Bhopal, Chernobyl, and the Exxon Valdez episodes of war or of peace? They were, in fact, peace-time acts of aggression, intentional to the extent that the risks were known and ignored.

"We are involved unrelentingly in a war not against foreign enemies but against the world, against our freedom, and indeed, against our existence. Our so-called industrial accidents should be looked upon as revenges of nature. We forget, nature is necessarily party to all our enterprises, and she imposes conditions of her Now she is plainly saying to us, 'If you put the fates of whole communities or cities or regions or ecosystems at risk in single ships or factories or power plants, then I will furnish the drunk or the fool or the imbecile who will make the small necessary mistake."

Thank you. MR. BROCK:

Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. BROCK: Charles Davis is next, with Horse Trader following.

While he's walking up, I do have -- and I will periodically turn these in to the record. We have turned in a

letter tonight signed by 37 high school students that are 1 opposing the sale, and that will go into the official record. 2 (Applause) 3 4 MR. BROCK: And there's also a written note here from Annette B-e-l-l-a-m-y, I believe it is. 5 6 COLLECTIVE RESPONSE: Bellamy. MR. BROCK: Bellamy? That also will go into the 7 official record. 8 (Applause) 9 PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MR. CHARLES DAVIS 10 11 Good evening. Thank you for the opportunity to come here and talk. My name is Charles Davis. My address is Box 12 906 in Homer. I live down on the beach. We've had oil on that 13 14 beach already once; it's not pleasant. 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

I come from a family of oil people. I've been around the oil business for over 50 years. If you people insist on leasing this land and allowing these oil companies to drill, they will spill the oil. And it shouldn't happen. It is a matter of national security though. You know, this oil is very necessary for certain things in our society. This oil is going to be needed for our great great great grandchildren. What is the plan, when you get all this oil drilled up and produced, what are we going to do for oil then? We're going to be at the mercy of who? The Saudi Arabians? The Russians? The Chinese? Where is the consider-Executary Court Reporting 626 Cordova, Suite 104 Anchorage, AK 99501 Phone: (907) 272-4084

ation of what your grandchildren are going to do, or your great grandchildren.

I asked before -- I think I've testified two or three times before you folks. I've asked you, What's the big rush to privatize a public domain resource? Why don't we wait until the price of oil is a hundred dollars a barrel? There'll be enough money to afford the necessary systems so to produce this oil without spilling any of it, in much the same way that steel is made in mills today, in modern mills today, where there is no pollutants that escape into the atmosphere whatsoever, where everything is recycled. Why are we in such a big rush right now to lease all this land out?

You know, if you want to find out what's out there, you can do a pretty good job through your geological surveys. I don't see why we even have to drill a test well. There's plenty of places in America; for instance, you can go down off the coast of California. There's plenty of places to drill down off the coast of California right now that they aren't drilling.

Around here in Homer, we call this the halibut capital of the world, the halibut sport fishing capital of the world. Well, when I was a young man about 14 years old, Ocean-side, California, was the halibut sport capital of the world. But they were drilling for oil, and there is no halibut down there any more.

So I am against this sale. The speakers here tonight 1 before me and the ones that'll come after me are a lot more 2 eloguent about expressing all of the things that are wrong with 3 this, and those that have read the EIS. I haven't read the 4 EIS. But I would certainly wish that someone would answer to 5 6 us why we have to do this now. Thank you. 7 (Applause) MR. BROCK: Horse Trader, followed by Daniel Zate, 8 9 Z-a-t-e (sic). MR. ZATZ: Zatz. 10 MR. BROCK: Zatz? 11 PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MR. MICHAEL WHITE, a/k/a HORSE TRADER 12 Hey, there's been a lot of good things said here 13 tonight -- and there's a lot more. Looks like the turnout 14 alone has shown that there's a lot of support here. 15 My name's Horse Trader. I live up on Raven Ridge. 16 My box is 2626..... 17 MR. BROCK: Sir, excuse me. What -- could you give 18 us your name so we..... 19 MR. WHITE: Oh, yeah, sure. Well, my real name is --20 21 well, my real name's Horse Trader, too. I -- but my name's Michael White, alias Horse Trader. We'll go that way. 22 MR. BROCK: White, did you say? 23 MR. WHITE: White, yeah. 24 25 MR. BROCK: How do you spell it?

MR. WHITE: Like the color, white. 1 MR. BROCK: W-h-i-t-e? 2 Yeah. That's it. 3 MR. WHITE: 4 BY MR. WHITE (Resuming): And this is about the Lease Sale 149, but I also 5 would like to say that I think you've sold people out with the 6 7 sales before this lease sale, that are out there that people should be aware of, and the ones that are -- as soon as you 8 9 reconsider this one, are going to be proposed. Anyway, I don't 10 know much, but here's what I'm going to say. 11 Image. Man, the ultimate destroyer. How does man seek to regain his image? We could start by looking into our 12 own hearts. For myself, since I was a child, I always was 13 outside playing, touching the ground, smelling the flowers and 14 the air, and watching the animals and talking with them, all of 15 16 them, all the time, and still do today. The nice thing about nature and animals is they both give and take; it's a balance. 17 I think we, as man, have done a lot of taking. But 18 as we go forward, we should look and focus on the giving 19 because it is a balance. Our Creator will show us pity if we 20 21 can change our image -- Man, the ultimate giver. Thank you. 22 MR. BROCK: Thank you. 23 (Applause)

PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MR. DANIEL ZATZ

Daniel Zatz, followed by Patty Lightcap.

MR. BROCK:

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My name is Daniel Zatz, and it's Post Office Box

1266 -- well, no -- Box 2666, Homer 99603. And I'm here representing myself. My notes are a mess, so bear with me here.

First of all, good evening. Thanks for coming here.

Lease Sale 149 isn't simply a question of oil, and it's not just a question of the value of wildlife, of fishing, tourism, or recreation. It's really a question of community. The people of Homer live with these waters. They work on them; they eat from them. Businesses depend on the tourism these waters bring in. Our community has evolved relying on clean water, and we expect our government to ensure its protection, not its destruction.

I'd like to talk for a minute about the EIS. The EIS is supposed to assess the environmental effects of Lease Sale 149, but it really doesn't. It's supposed to be fair and unbiased, but it's not. It should base conclusions on sound scientific reasoning, but it doesn't even do that. From characterizing a 27-percent probability of a 50,000-barrel oil spill as being a low probability to using killer whale biology to assess the spill effects on beluga whales because both animals have teeth, this document has serious problems.

For example -- some more -- humpback whales, on pa- -- in Section 3.B.1.8, it reads that the current North Pacific humpback whale population numbers around 2,000 animals and that about 2,000 individuals use the waters in or adjacent

to Cook Inlet. So roughly half the humpback whale population of the North Pacific uses these waters. A few pages later, in the environmental assessment of a 50,000-barrel spill, the document reads that only 5 percent of the humpback whales will be affected. What happened to the other 45 percent? You'll find that at Section 4.B.156.

As I mentioned, beluga whales are also discussed. This section reads that since not much is known about beluga whales, we're going to have to rely on killer whale biology to figure out what's going to happen to beluga whales in a spill. That's not acceptable. You'll have to do more homework on beluga biology.

#### (Applause)

I'm going to skip a big section here because there's just too many people to talk, but to sum up some of what I was going to say, I'll just read from Section 4.B.127, where it reads,

"Based on these assumptions...."

Where we're looking at a spill of 50,000 barrels,

"Based on these assumptions and the estimated points of contact, oil as-...."

And wait. And now, I have to say that this is only mentioned once in this EIS, and it's significant. I'll start again:

"Based on these assumptions and the estimated points of contact, oil associated with a base

case spill is estimated to contact about 50 percent of the intertidal and shallow subtidal habitat within the Cook Inlet and Shelikof Straits area. It is further estimated that of this 50 percent, about 40 to 60 percent of the marine invertebrates contacted would either be killed or would be sub-lethally affected."

That is not acceptable.

# (Applause)

All of the wildlife mortality probability assessments are based on trajectory models that assume oil will flow from a spill area to one point. This -- the document calculates -- the EIS calculates the effects of a spill on wildlife based on the premise that oil will flow from a spill, hit land, and that's it. And that's crazy. You even say it in your own document, what's going to happen. When there's a spill, it may cover half of lower Cook Inlet. It's going to hit more than just one spot.

Another problem with the EIS. A spill is assumed to happen in 15-knot winds. Cook Inlet is known for some of the wildest winds anywhere. In October, there were winds of over 100 miles an hour in the Barren Islands for nearly a week.

Looking at the effects of a spill under only ideal conditions is totally inadequate. Using an average wind speed is completely misleading, and you should be using worst case

scenarios if you really care about the validity of the EIS.

(Applause)

Furthermore, on winds, the wind information calculated in the EIS appears to have been gathered using average wind velocity and direction from Kenai, Homer, Kodiak, and an area considered Marine Area A, which looks like Shelikof Strait. Taking samples from these areas misses wind conditions for the very heart of the sale area, which is significant. It's at a break in the Alaska Range where Lake Iliamna is where the wildest winds come from; 60-, 70-, 100-knot winds are not so uncommon, and yet none of your data reflects that.

The 2,000-barrel spill projections, it was already mentioned, but I need to repeat it. I think it's outrageous that you only ran the environmental assessment for this for only the month of April. It's totally inadequate. Try running the numbers in late summer when sea birds are fledging, when humpback whales are in the Barrens, when bears are walking the beaches, and things will look much, much worse.

I understand that you want to paint a sweet picture of what happens if you lease this area, but I want to see the effects of a 2,000-barrel spill for each month of the year. These are just a few examples, and you're hearing more, and you'll continue hearing more, and I'll add more in my written commentary. I have just a couple more things to say.

McNeil River bears. There is no place in the world

like McNeil River; it's a national and worldwide treasure. And I'm going to have to appeal to your sense of practicality here, regardless of the probability numbers that are in the EIS, because based on your own data, when there's a 50,000-barrel spill and oil is covering -- sporadically covering half of lower Cook Inlet, we're just going to have to assume that some of that's going to enter Kamishak Bay. And if a spill occurs at the wrong time of year, those bears are dead.

I really can only speak for myself, but I believe there are thousands of people throughout the world who will echo my feelings that you may not threaten McNeil River bears. The bears there are not negotiable, not....

(Applause)

.....for national security.....

(Applause)

They're not negotiable for national security, not for big money, not for anything.

So I'll conclude by saying stop this crazy idea now. Tell Mr. Babbitt that you made a mistake, that you forgot to consider the community of life, both human and otherwise, that will be lost here, that the money to the U.S. Treasury from the leases will never replace the community destroyed by this development. I appeal to you to let this one go now. Thank you.

MR. BROCK: Thank you.

MR. BROCK: Patty Lightcap, with Bill Choate next.

## PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MS. PATTY LIGHTCAP

Hello. My name is Patty Lightcap. My address is P.O. Box 1686 in Homer.

The first thing I'd like to say is one of the reasons that I have moved to Homer is because of the beauty of the area and the fact that I have a daughter, and I'd like to raise her in a beautiful area with a beautiful environment. And given the fact of this oil sale, it says that this oil sale borders five national wildlife refuges, four national parks and preserves, and numerous State-designated critical habitat areas. These areas are homes to the humpback whales, the steller sea lions, sea birds, McNeil River bears, and salmon, herring, cod, halibut, and the numerous other wildlife.

And that is something that everybody in their lifetime ought to have the opportunity to see. And for oil to come down here and to develop, it would kill all of that. It would wipe that out. There would be no bears. There would be no sea lions, whales. And then what would there be here for our children and their children? There would be nothing. It would be a devastated area. There would be no fishing. There would be no fish to fish. There would be no tourism; there would be nothing for them to come here for. There would be no sports fishing. There would be no McNeil River bears. There — and

what would be here would not be healthy enough for anyone to eat and live off of.

Your predictions predict that there's a 72 (sic) probability of a major spill. And you also say that there's a 100-percent probability of a minor spill. Well, a 100-percent probability of a spill, to me, is not safe, it's not good enough. The only safeguard to oil development is no oil development. And I agree with.....

#### (Applause)

And I agree with the Alternative No. 2 for no lease sale alternative.

And the last and final thing I have to say is that what we need to be looking at in this day and age, in this time in our area, is not a non-reusable fuel. We need to be checking into reusable resources and alternative energy. There's many things, there's many technology (sic), and I believe that you people have them, and you people could even be looking into them. And we need to get off the one track, short-term non-reusable resources and focus, and have our main focus on, alternative energy and reusable resources. Thank you.

#### (Applause)

MR. BROCK: Thank you. Bill Choate, who's followed by Dora C-o-e-n, I believe it is.

#### PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MR. BILL CHOATE

My name is Bill Choate. I've lived here on the

Peninsula for most of my life. I'm curious -- oh, that's Box 1 493, Homer, Alaska. 2 I'm curious of, did you three people help write this 3 4 document? MR. BROCK: 5 No. 6 MR. CHOATE: You didn't? 7 MR. BROCK: Hmm mm (negative). 8 BY MR. CHOATE (Resuming): I just -- it's sort of awkward for me to read a 9 document of this size with no published author. It's an awful 10 11 lot of pages. COURT REPORTER: He's not coming across. 12 MR. BROCK: Can you speak a little closer? 13 (Microphone readjusted) 14 15 BY MR. CHOATE (Resuming): Let me see. I'm against this lease sale for quite a 16 few reasons, but I'd just like to address a couple. I'm a 17 18 commercial fisherman, so I'd like to quote something here. Ιt 19 says, 20 "The Exxon Valdez oil spill experience has demonstrated that compensation to the commercial 21 fishing industry for participating in the 22 23 cleanup of a large Cook Inlet oil spill is 24 likely to exceed these economic losses by 25 several orders of magnitude."

I'd just like to say that that's total hogwash. I'd just like 1 2 you to find somebody who..... 3 (Applause) 4 I think that's pure opinion, and that's not science. That's 5 not quoting valid statistics. 6 You go on to say over here, 7 "A large oil spill would generate 5,000 cleanup 8 jobs for six months of the first year.' 9 Well, gee thanks. That makes me feel really good, you know. 10 (Applause) A good boost to our economy. On down a little farther, it 11 12 says, "Based on the Exxon Valdez oil spill experience, 13 these losses are likely to occur for only one or 14 two years over the thirty-year life span of the 15 16 proposal and are likely to be fully compensated several times over by the oil industry." 17 That doesn't make me feel any better at all. And I'd 18 like for you to consider for a minute, if a neighbor approached 19 20 you and said, 'Look. I'm going into the cesspool pumping 21 business, and there's a pretty good chance that my truck is 22 going to spill onto your lawn....' 23 (Laughter, applause) 24 '....sometime in the next two years. But don't worry. I'll

pay you well to clean it up.' You know, that's what this is

1 saying to me. So..... 2 (Applause) This report is not objective. I see much, much 3 4 opinion in it, and I really -- I'm really against this. Thank 5 you. 6 MR. BROCK: Thank you, Bill. 7 (Applause) 8 MR. BROCK: Would you spell your last name, please? 9 MR. CHOATE: C-h-o-a-t-e. Thanks. 10 MR. BROCK: Thank you. Did he say p-h..... 11 (Applause) MR. BROCK: ....or c-h? 12 13 MR. BOUDREAU: Choate, C-h-o-a-t-e. Choate. 14 I have two letters here that I received MR. BROCK: 15 that will go in the -- from Julie A-p-e-r-s-o-n, I believe it 16 is, Aperson, and Shelly Gill, G-i-1-1, I believe it is. 17 will go in the record, too. Dora? 18 PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MS. DORA COEN 19 My name is Dora Coen, and I live in Fritz Creek. My address is P.O. Box 15273, Fritz Creek, Alaska. And I'm for 20 21 the no lease sale. 22 I believe if you -- if we do this, we are robbing our 23 children's future by a one-time, short-term gain. We are stealing our children's healthy environment and leaving them 24 25 with a sick, dead, and dying planet.

Any pollution is too much. We need zero pollution tolerance, or we will destroy our planet. Oil is not a zero pollution energy. We need to stop this in our front yard and everywhere else, and we need to find other ways, and we will find other ways, to sustain our energy needs and economy.

I'd also like to say that we most definitely will have a major earthquake soon, and not just one but many. If we do this oil thing, how -- I don't see how we could prevent the oil from spilling and having another zillion-gallon spill. I still remember the Exxon oil spill; I was there. I still remember all the dead animals washing up on the beaches in Homer and the outer coast. I don't want to see that happen again.

I'm representing life. I'm representing this planet. So please, I'm for the no lease sale.

(Applause)

MR. BROCK: Deborah Oppenheimer (sic), with Nina Faust next.

#### PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MS. DEBORAH OPPENHEIM

Hi. And it's Deborah Oppenheim, no -e-r. I live at 54270 Wilderness Lane, Homer. Lease 149 is short-sighted. I don't know how many reasons you need to stop this process. I mean, but here's a couple.

The economic benefits do not justify the probable damages. The damages to fishing and tourism that depend on

clean water and clean air and clean -- are just -- they're not for sale. And that's just not acceptable. The few who benefit by this are well outnumbered by the many who have everything to Our community is what we have to lose. And this area is just not stable. Earthquakes, volcanic activity, and severe tides are reason enough not to allow drilling. Now, Alacuminara (ph) 1989 was just not that It just doesn't make sense. You know, Alternative 2 is really the only alternative that makes sense. Thank you very much. MR. BROCK: Thank you. (Applause) Nina Faust, followed by L-o-s-c-h-e-r, I MR. BROCK: bel- -- L-o-t-s-c-h-e-r. Go ahead. MS. FAUST: Brother Isaiah requested that you go back Somebody signed his name, and he forgot to put an to the list. asterisk next to it. MR. BROCK: Brother Isaiah? MS. FAUST: Yeah. And he was..... MR. BROCK: Okay. He was right after Charles Davis. MS. FAUST: I'll call on him next then. MR. BROCK: Okay. MS. FAUST: Thank you. Right after this next speaker I already MR. BROCK:

called.

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MS. FAUST: Okay.

MR. BROCK: Thank you.

#### PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MS. NINA FAUST

My name is Nina Faust. I'm speaking for the Kachemak Bay Conservation Society, Box 846, Homer. Our organization, for your information, has been around since around 1975 and has been actively fighting oil leases in the Kachemak Bay area and in the lower Cook Inlet region since 1975. And we're pretty darned tired of having to come back every single year to fight these things.

#### (Applause)

After reading about the buy-back of leases in Bristol Bay and the cancellation of leases in the Chukchi Sea, we are appalled that Lease Sale 149 is going forward for lower Cook Inlet, which suffered extensive damage in the 1989 Exxon spill and is also an area of special concern. As we have watched the pollution of the oceans worldwide from oil spills and other environmental disasters, and have experienced the heartache of the Exxon oil spill, we have come to realize how important it is to protect the lower Cook Inlet from oil development.

Clean water, clean air, and abundant marine sources that are safe to eat are important to our way of life. We do not want these values compromised, and we don't want these values mitigated. Communities affected by the oil spill have not even fully recovered from its effects.

This country needs to achieve its energy independence by encouraging conservation and developing alternative energies rather than continuing its dependence on oil and other polluting hydrocarbons. Dependence on oil can be drastically reduced by promoting intensive research into emerging technologies using photovotegs (ph), fuel cells, and other alternative forms of energy, as well as energy conservation. We've been pretty retrogressive since the Carter years when a lot of these things were instituted and then undone by the Reagan/Bush era. Some oil reserves should be left also for the future as -- for as yet undeveloped technologies.

The Kachemak Bay Conservation Society strongly opposes Lease Sale 149 and urges the federal government to cancel the sale. The Clean Water Act is supposed to protect our waters from pollution. However, under its provisions, oil companies are granted permits to pollute. The drilling platforms in upper Cook Inlet have not abided by their permits. We are concerned about chronic, long-term pollution. What are the effects of such pollution on the marine food web? It's finally time to consider zero discharge for all rigs in the Inlet.

We also have strong concerns about the impacts of exploration, development, and production. Exploration brings seismic testing, which can kill fish and marine mammals.

Development and production bring the possibility of accidents and spills, as well as pollution from dumping of drilling muds.

We find the 87-percent risk of a serious spill totally unacceptable. Additional drilling rigs in the Inlet increase the dumping of toxic drilling muds and create possible conflicts with fishermen who use these areas. We also contend that drilling in the lower Inlet would likely bring increased oil related tanker traffic into Kachemak Bay and lower Cook Inlet.

Another concern is that despite having some of the most treacherous waters in the world in Cook Inlet, we have yet to institute any tug requirements for tankers or any coherent tanker traffic navigational safety plan, a major requirement of the Alaska Oil Spill Commission. Absolutely no drilling should go forward without addressing this issue. There have been recently, numerous incidences in Cook Inlet where tankers have lost power and have been disabled. Tankers, drilling platforms, and especially pipelines will be vulnerable to damage from volcanism, earthquakes, and tsunamis. So far, we've been extremely lucky, but the odds are against us.

Oil leases in lower Cook Inlet increase our chances of suffering another major devastating spill, and that's a chance we do not want to take. Interestingly, big industries like oil and timber usually tout development as a jobs opportunity. Those who benefitted most from the Exxon Valdez oil spill cleanup were often from other states or were a minority of the local population. The reality is that most of the workers in both industries are brought in from outside, and

maybe about 12 percent of our local people will be hired.

Most of the new employment will be low end service jobs. Meanwhile, the local communities will experience the growth and have to pay for the required additional services through increased taxes. Most residents do not receive any benefits from these oil leases. In fact, if anything, their quality of life declines, and their expenses go up.

Sociological impacts to a community are very real, but they are rarely addressed by EIS planners. The spill had significant impacts on many coastal communities, and these effects take a long time to correct. An oil lease in lower Cook Inlet would have drastic impacts on Homer. The demographics would change as more oil workers and their families move here.

Concomitant problems, such as alcohol and drug abuse, domestic violence, child abuse, and increased crime are just some of the social problems that have come in the wake of the oil spill, and potentially, these can come with sudden increased development. And certainly, with the high probability of another big oil spill, we will be severely affected again. So who pays these costs, and who benefits? And besides that, federal oil lease sales generate no returns to the State from bids or royalties.

Our local economy is tourist and fishing oriented.

Tourists are not coming here to see oil rigs and development.

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In fact, oil pollution, as demonstrated by the Exxon Valdez oil spill, is detrimental to the visitor industry. Many businesses suffered economic loss in the wake of the spill and are still struggling to recover. We do not want to jeopardize our tourist and fishing economy in the future by developing oil leases in the lower Cook Inlet.

Environmental degradation that oil development will bring includes reduced air quality, chiefly from the natural gas flares. Homer and lower Cook Inlet currently have excellent air quality. In contrast, the Kenai/Nikiski area is do- -- which is dominated by the oil industry, is already the most polluted area in EPA's Region X because of toxic emissions. The toxic emissions from an oil rig equal a small city. It's not acceptable to us to add the equivalent of several numerous small cities' toxic emissions to lower Cook Inlet. There.....

# (Applause)

And there are absolutely no guarantees right now that the oil industry will operate cleanly. The Kenai/Nikiski area has a history of industrial abuses, including illegal dumping, like the Poppy Lane incident and other pollution problems. And we don't want that in the lower Cook Inlet region.

Prevention and response capability in Cook Inlet is also below par. While Nikiski and Drift River are among the most dangerous ports, the Inlet is the only significant ship-

ping area not protected by large-scale oil spill response organizations such as the Marine Spill and Prevention Corporation or the Alyeska CISPRI and Alaska Clean Seas, which, unfortunately, are inadequately -- are inadequate as presently constituted.

The Kachemak Bay Conservation Society urges you to cancel Lease Sale 149. It's time this nation explored true energy independence by developing clean alternative energy sources and by accentuating conservation. Thank you very much.

MR. BROCK: Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. BROCK: Charles (sic) Lotscher, followed by Brother Isaiah.

### PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MR. CLAUS LOTSCHER

My name is Claus Lotscher. I live -- P.O. Box 1741....

MR. BROCK: Could you spell your last name to be.....

MR. LOTSCHER: L-o-t-s-c-h-e-r.

BY MR. LOTSCHER (Resuming):

I represent myself and my children. I want to voice my opposition, and use just one out of many reasons why I do not want this oil lease sale to go on, and that's the danger of a tsunami created by Augustine Volcano.

EIS mentions the 1883 eruption of Augustine, which created a tsunami of 7 to 9 meters, which is roughly 30 feet,

and reached Nanwalek within 30 minutes. I quote: 1 "Some damage was done in lower Cook Inlet." 2 That's the only commentary to this tsunami. It doesn't say 3 that it happened, luckily, during a minus tide. 4 5 We know that a tsunami destroyed large areas in The tsunami was created on Adak Island in the 6 Hawaii. Aleutians. Big part of the city of Hilo in Hawaii were 7 destroyed by a tsunami which was created in Chile, South 8 America. 9 There are simple areas -- or there are areas where we 10 11 can extract oil, but there are also areas that are too sensitive, environmentally too precious, too hazardous, and too 12 There are areas you just have to stay off. Cook 13 beautiful. Inlet and Shelikof Strait are all of that. We cannot develop 14 them. Thanks. 15 Thank you. 16 MR. BROCK: 17 (Applause) MR. BROCK: Brother Isaiah, followed by Julie C-e-s-18 a-r-i-n-e. 19 BROTHER ISAIAH: That is Julie Cesarine. 20

MR. BROCK: Thank you.

#### PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF BROTHER ISAIAH

Oh, like to welcome you brothers to Cosmic Hamlet by the Sea. And, oh, you mentioned the April 19th closing of the sale, or how did you relate to the April 19th.....

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MR. BROCK: Comments would be received up till that time.

BROTHER ISAIAH: Up to that time. Well, my birthday is April the 19th.

MR. BROCK: And that's the way we planned it.

(Applause)

BY BROTHER ISAIAH (Resuming):

And my living here in Homer's been since 1959, and when the oil leases were sold out here in the Bay, I believe it was by Egan, well, we campaigned for Brother Hammond to buy the oil leases back. And he did, and procedures were taken that the oil leases were bought back.

So I believe that we have a cosmic obligation to Mother Nature, to ourselves, and to the love of our fellow man here in this community, to brothers and sisters, and I think we ought to evolve into a higher cosmic view of life and the care of Mother Nature and let this oil lease go by the wayside at this time.

So we love you, brothers, for all the good work you've done, but I think the oil lease should be -- go by the wayside this time. So thank you very much, and a lot of love to all the brothers and sisters that have come to give their testimony and to give perfect, beautiful information relating to this ongoing process. So thank you very much.

MR. BROCK: Thank you.

(Applause)

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MR. BROCK: Julie?

MS. CESARINE: I'm Julie Cesarine.

MR. BROCK: Okay. And then she'll -- Julie will be followed by Joy Post.

## PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MS. JULIE CESARINE

And I'm privileged to follow Brother Isaiah. And my name is Julie Cesarine. I -- my box number is 812 in Homer.

And I represent the Rainbow Hemp Farmstead, all the people, the critters living on that land and flying over it.

And I want to thank you well-intentioned gentlemen for all the work you've done in trying to make life better for us on this planet. I hope that you are enjoying your stay in Homer. It's a beautiful, loving, forgiving community. We are blessed beyond belief.

Even now, when a good half of us are ill with the influenza that is affecting this city, our nation, and possibly the world, and I think it's very significant that we are suffering at this time because we have polluted our environments, our physical environment, our spiritual and moral environment, to the point of awareness. I guess it's awareness that brings us here. And you see, it's an ill wind that blows no good.

And we have all come together here, and we stand together, and praise the Lord, we have a large number of young people in our audience tonight, and there are many, many more.

And this is what they are going to inherit. And they love this, and they want to live in this fine community and on our beautiful planet Earth.

You did precipitate our coming together, and I hope we can receive you again at a more casual and loving time. You don't want to come back when our ire and our anger and our sorrow and bitterness are magnified and that we stand many, many more because this is a time of self-reflection, and it is a lenten time, and it's probably appropriate that it comes at this time. It's a looking into ourselves and to know what our real priorities are, that we want a healthy environment.

We want -- if you could do anything for us, please, you will promote, in whatever capacity in our government, our -- it's called alternative energy, but I hope one day it won't be alternative. It will be the energy that comes from the sun, that comes from the wind, and from our natural forces, and that we should use -- save our oil. As Charles Davis said, save it for a time for those very important things that we need it for, for pharmaceuticals and plastics.

And we would like to say that you instituted a time when we will have to do no more oil drilling and no more leases. And I thank you very much.

MR. BROCK: Thank you.

(Applause)

1 MR. BROCK: Joy Post, with Abby L-a-i-n-g.

And, Dick, would you please come back up here a second?

# PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MS. JOY POST

Hi. My name is Joy Post. I live on Kachemak Drive in Homer. And I'm not going to read everything I wrote out, but I just wanted to say a few things.

The damages from a spill, we know today, can never be eradicated, reversed, or glossed over. No matter the quantity or the quality of gear on hand to clean up a spill, it would be a rare day that the seas would be calm enough to have this gear do even a tiny bit of good. Spills can't be cleaned up, and we know that.

Today our marine environment suffers from pollution and habitat destruction, leading to the loss of several million tons of edible marine fish a year. This is not acceptable. We need clear policies that will care for the marine environment, not destroy it, as it is happening right now in Cook Inlet. Destroying areas like this for energy no longer makes sense.

Now, in 1992, 106 nations got together in Rio de Janeiro; United States was one of those nations. And they signed a treaty stating that the energy we use today is no longer acceptable to the world because of the damage it is doing. And it is time for all of these nations to look to different energy sources.

I think tonight you are seeing people here that are saying, 'We want other energy sources because we want our 2 3 environment the way it is.' And I sincerely hope tonight, after hearing all the testimony, you will be the ones to start this treaty that was signed three years ago, making it into a valid working document for the good of our area, our state, and 6 our nation. And thank you.

> MR. BROCK: Thank you.

> > (Applause)

Abby, followed by Larry Smith. MR. BROCK:

#### PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MS. ABBY LAING

My name is Abby Laing, and my address is 35035 Hi. Wilbur Street. And I think that we should vote no on Proposition 149 because, for one, it will wreck our view of the mountains.

There's over a 70-percent chance of an oil spill, and we, the Alaskans, will have to pay for the cleanup. also have to suffer in the fishing industry for those of us who fish or eat fish. The oil derricks will not bring any money into the Homer, Alaska, but in the event of an oil spill, we all have to pay a whole lot.

If they want to dig oil, they can go elsewhere. our future. Why wreck it?

> MR. BROCK: Thank you.

> > (Applause)

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MR. BROCK: Larry Smith, followed by Larry K-l-i-z-n-a-r.

#### PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MR. LARRY SMITH

I'm Larry Smith. I represent the Kachemak Resource Institute. For three years after the oil spill, we were the sponsor of the Cook Inlet branch of the Oil Reform Alliance. I brought a sample case with me today 'cause I didn't want to load my pickup. These are the last documents related to those three years' work that I have in my house. I made a couple of trips with my truck from there to take them over and shove them in a room at the office.

We don't have any more faith in government, although we recognize that some of the best environmentalists work for government agencies, including the Minerals Management Service, work for oil companies. And they are amongst the many people who would tell us about the shortcoming in both the government's ability and will to enforce the law. The Coast Guard, the EPA, agencies of the State of Alaska do not have a strong enough will to enforce the law when they come up against the political strength of the oil industry.

So I'm going to give you the names of these documents in this case for your record. I looked only at the ones you had listed, and I didn't see these amongst your references, and they are amongst the most useful when we decide these issues otherwise.

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Our guess, you know, it's much better to have these meetings with people talking to their neighbors because that's the most important outcome of these gentlemen coming to town, is that we get our act together once in a while. We owe them some thanks for that.

The first document....

(Laughter)

We have a document here prepared for the Department of Revenue, the State of Alaska, by the Director of Petroleum Accounting at the University of North Texas. It's called "Oil Industry Profitability in Alaska." It shows that the hourly profit rate, after-tax profits, earned by the producers, expipeline and Valdez from the North Slope, to be \$463,144 per hour, 24 hours a day, for each of the first 10-1/2 years of ANS production, and it hasn't gone down much since. This is after all expenses and taxes, does not count the down-range profits from shipping, from manufacture, and for sale to consumers.

And it just makes me wonder why those same companies who also operate in Cook Inlet are now willing to come forward and put the money into prevention and response activities, that they can clearly afford. But what bothers me the most over these years is that the amount of money that goes into lobbying in places like Juneau and Washington, D.C., the amount of money that goes into public relations campaigns and television adver-

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tising, trying to sell the cleanest of the industry would go a hell of a long way to creating a real prevention program to keep oil in the market place and out of the environment.

When I see that commitment from these companies, or a commitment from government, to make the big oil companies behave that way, then I could start to consider -- just start to consider -- supporting an oil and gas lease sale, but certainly not in a sensitive area.

The other documents that I have here that somehow escaped reference in this Environmental Impact Statement are the documents about Cook Inlet by the State of Alaska Citizens Oversight Council on Oil and Other Hazardous Substances, "A History of Alaska's Oil and Hazardous Substance Release Response Fund." These documents are the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation "Draft Oil Discharge Prevention Contingency Plan" that was put on the back burner in the last Administration and no longer represents rules that anybody's going to have to pay much attention to.

One of the most basic documents that other people referred to, "Spill: The Wreck of the Exxon Valdez." This is the work of the Alaska Oil Spill Commission. This represents a compilation of studies and analyses by some of the most expert consultants in the world. And they, like anybody else with real expertise, identify Cook Inlet not only as a place where you're going to have oil spills, but the most likely place for

the next large oil spills.

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(Applause)

This is some of the "Alaska Marine Ice Atlas," and it was evidently not used for a reference in the analysis of ice effects for other activities associated with this oil and gas lease sale. It comes from the Arctic Environmental Information Data Center at the University of Alaska.

We have here a report that was done by the folks that operate the prevention and response mechanism at the Sullenbow (ph) Terminal in the Shetland Islands. And it was also referenced by other people, and it's a document which is directly aimed at the safety of navigation and oil spill contingency plans in Cook Inlet.

This is a document -- I guess I should stack all of these up. There's five volumes of this report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Of course, that's the committee Don Young has now, but when George Miller had it, this is a study of the Alyeska Pipeline Service Company covert opera-The President of the Oil Reform Alliance, the operator of a charter business in Valdez, fishermen, and others received a settlement, after a very long time dealing with Alyeska, because Alyeska had to admit, yes, they did tap these folks' telephones after the oil spill; yes, they did get into these people's mail; and, yes, they did owe them some money. And that's another example of why people around here don't have a

hell of a lot of faith in big oil.

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(Applause)

There's a really good work done right here in Homer, Alaska, mostly by Michael O'Meara, the curator of the Darkened Waters exhibit for the museum that's now touring the nation.

(Applause)

The written record that goes with that was written by Nancy It's called "Review of the History, Science, and Technology Associated With the Oil Spill and Cleanup." That's a document you gentlemen should read.

Oh, there's another volume on the covert operations.

Here's something you should see in evidence. that just fell on the floor says that this is an evidence tag of the Alaska State Troopers. This is a little squid. Don Young and Frank Murkowski and an admiral and some other folks from the Department of the Interior came visiting Homer after the Exxon Valdez oil spill, and the representatives of Exxon had a dog and pony show going on in the City Council Chambers we just came from, the representatives from Exxon were holding up clean pom-poms and telling the bigwigs from Washington, D.C., there was not going to be any oil in Kachemak Bay, our friends in Port Graham sent us over -- and we got them off the plane and walked in just when that statement was being made -- dead things from the beaches, oiled pom-poms.

The meeting kind of came apart at that point. There

was very little time left for conversing with Exxon. Convicted 1 once again. Another reason it's really hard to have faith 2 around here. 3 4

(Applause)

Anyway, finally is, another thing that shakes my faith, there's only one reference -- since I'm not as good a student as Aaron Wind (ph) or some of these other guys upstairs, I didn't really get to read this whole Environmental Impact Statement. But I did read these back-to-back statements:

> "However, the effects on fisheries resources due to oil spills in the cumulative case are not expected to be much different than those resulting from the base case. This is because effects to fish populations due to oiling generally are low and not expected to be as great as natural environmental percubations (ph)."

A percubation is something that doesn't disturb you very much, I think.

All right. The next line is headed, "Commercial Fishing."

> "Commercial fishing is the most likely source to dramatically affect finfish abundance in the sale area over the 19-year life of the proposal. Species most heavily fished are most at risk,

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including sockeye and king salmon."

And I guess that suggests to me that this may be more useful as an Environmental Impact Statement about commercial fishing.

It's quite plain if you have an oil spill and you can't have those fishermen out there killing salmon, that the salmon are going to be a lot more abundant.

(Laughter, applause)

Anyway, I really do think that the cumulative effects of development activities section of this document is particularly weak. It lacks a real history of prevention; it doesn't lay out the costs and benefits very clearly. It's really important to know where the money is going to go and what it's going to be used for. If it's going to go downstream and profits to big oil, then it's going to have an entirely different effect than if it was spread around here.

And until government starts observing the law -- like these very Acts that the gentleman was discussing when we began, the National Environmental Protection Act, the Endangered Species Act, the National Pollution Discharge -- the NPDES, whatever that stands for -- you know, we don't have much enforcement. The EPA did catch up with about a fifth of the number of the polluting violations that Trustees for Alaska, fishing groups, and Greenpeace caught up with. Government needs to accelerate the pace if it wants to participate in these things.

I think that the cumulative effects of other development activities, like logging on the Kenai Peninsula, which is being logged at two and a half times more acres annually than the Tongass National Forest. This is one of the principal places on the West Coast of North America for logging activities, and it's treated to a pretty brief paragraph of something else that might have an effect.

Anyway, for all those reasons, I'm not ready to place my faith in either the government or the industry. But I also, you know, was given a pretty good reason years ago, before the pipeline was built when Buckminster Fuller came to Alaska, and I was one of those people that followed him around. And I got to listen to him for about 10 hours and actually got to talk to him. And at one time, Buckminster Fuller was out talking to the kids at the college, and he broke off late, and he raced down to a hotel where the assembled engineers and architects of Alaska were putting on a lunch for him.

He came in 45 minutes late, and he said, 'I really can't stay 'cause I promised these kids I was going to get back out there.' He said, 'We're making progress.' He said, 'And I don't eat this kind of stuff anyway.' But he said, 'All I wanted to tell you is that I know' -- it was kind of a Brother Isaiah message -- he said, 'I know,' to these architects and engineers, 'that you men' -- and they were all men; there weren't any women there -- 'that you men are too good and too

honest to promote the creation of a pipeline when you know the energy solution is elsewhere.' He said, 'I know you will not allow yourselves to be ruled by greed.' And then he went back

Thank you.

(Applause)

(Pause - Whispered consultation)

MR. BROCK: How do you pronounce that?

(Inaudible response)

MR. BROCK: Okay.

(Pause - Inaudible comments)

## PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MR. LARRY KUZNAR

Quite some testimony. The guy left me standing here with this thing, so maybe I'll try to do it this way.

My name is Larry Kuznar, K-u-z-n-a-r. My address is 3280 Sunrise Lake, Milford, Pennsylvania. And I've come all the way from Pennsylvania to be here tonight to testify to you gentleman, but also to the people of the community. I.....

(Applause)

I want to remind everyone that this is just not a local issue, but every citizen in the United States -- and that's who I'm representing tonight, me, one citizen of the United States of America -- has a vested interest in what goes on here in Cook Inlet and anywhere else in Alaska or the Lower 48. And this is a very serious situation.

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I spent 30 years as a wildlife conservation officer, recently retired. I also have a background in business, in retail sales and real estate. So I can see both sides of the issue, the economic side as well as the environmental side.

And I have seen with my own eyes, in over a half a century of living and 30 years as a conservation officer, some very drastic changes that have happened in the eastern communities, both to their social structure and to the environment down there.

So if any of you really want progress fast, hell, get on a plane and fly on down, and I'll show you lots of it down there.

## (Applause)

You don't have to drag it all up here, you know, and do up here what's happened down there. And I've had to work, in the course of my conservation work, against, or try to bring back things that can't be brought back once they're ruined. I want to remind the board here, as well as the people, that progress is a two-edged sword. It brings, along with additional income, a lot of social ills and environmental ills that take even more money or, as I've already said, can't be corrected once it's happened.

You've got a very pristine, beautiful area up here. Why mess with it? There is no oil crisis at this time. We don't have to have the additional production of oil. No one's

sitting in lines down in New Jersey or New York waiting for three or four hours for gasoline like they did back in the '70s when the oil cartel decided to put the squeeze on us, which, I believe, it was at the suggestion of one of our Presidents, Nixon somebody or other, I think, was the one.

Now, the oil industry, I've seen other types of industries down there, and oil. Oil was first discovered in Pennsylvania, in the United States, and it's still being pumped out of the ground down there. So we have gone through all this a century ago of what you're doing now in Alaska and facing, along with the ship accident as well as the regular accidents that do occur and are expected to occur when you deal with something as unstable as oil in such a fragile area such as Cook Inlet. So we've already been down that road down there.

I thought I might come up here and settle in the Homer area, and have been up last summer and up again this year, but came specifically tonight to say that I'm not coming here if I've got to stare at some platform out there where whales used to breach and.....

# (Applause)

Mainly because I don't want to have my pristine aesthetic view spoiled by industrial nightmares, but also because I don't want to have to see something so beautiful die. I could go somewhere else, I guess, and just let it die up here all on its own. But as a concerned citizen of the United States, I not

only have a vested interest, as every single person in the United States has, I've got a responsibility that I can't walk

## (Applause)

Neither can any of you. And neither can you, gentlemen, no matter what your job is. Your responsibility is to the citizens of the United States of America. And so as that concerned citizen, I urge you to reject any more oil expansion in Cook Inlet. Thank you very much.

(Applause)

Thank you.

(Tape Change - Tape No. 3 of 5)

MR. BROCK: We're back on the record, and like I said earlier, we have about 45 to 50 names to go yet. And we will try to get through them as quick as we can, but we want to be sure that everybody has a chance to speak. One thing that would speed it up, if you would hold your applause. It's not that I -- I will stay here till you're done, but that will help you if you're anxious to get through. I don't have a time table tonight as far as I am concerned, so -- but that will help as far as you're concerned.

The next speaker is Richard Tyler, with Ola Martin on deck.

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#### PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MR. RICHARD TYLER

My name is Richard Tyler, and I have lived here in Homer for quite a while, about 40 years.

MR. BROCK: Would you spell your name, please, sir?

MR. TYLER: T-y-l-e-r.

MR. BROCK: We're having a problem getting everybody's name spelled right.

MR. TYLER: Well, you've got it right in front of you; I signed in.

MR. BROCK: For the record.

COURT REPORTER: I need it for the record.

MR. TYLER: Oh. All right.

MR. BROCK: I'm sorry.

MR. TYLER: R-i-c-h-a-r-d. And I've never spelled my name like that before. T-y-l-e-r. Commonly known as Toby, if you want to really come.....

BY MR. TYLER (Resuming):

A lot of -- by this time, a lot of things that I had planned to mention have been stated. But some of the things still haven't been said, a few of them.

One of them that's very important to me is the fact that, well, in exactly two and a half weeks will be the sixth anniversary of the oil spill. It's only been six years since the Exxon Valdez oil spill, and a lot has happened in that

time, and in fact, it seems like a lot longer.

But the two and a half weeks between now and that date are what I'm interested in because it was about two and a half weeks that the city of Homer and the people in Homer waited for that oil from the spill to come around along the far side of the mountains and enter our bay. And if you don't think that was a period of deep trauma for all of us, there was just really nothing we could do. It was on the way. Most disasters, like an earthquake, it happens and it's over, and then you clean up. But this was something that took a long time, and those first days were rather — were very traumatic.

What -- I have a tape that I -- I happened to be out of the house, and I left my radio taping a program. And right in the middle of it, KBBIR, public radio, interrupted with some of the emergency Bush messages about the oil spill and about what people were doing at that time, and I still have it. It's fascinating to listen to.

(Microphone readjusted)

I don't know anything about these machines.

But anyway, among the things, they were asking for people to congregate out on the spit and help build log booms. And a lot of people, everybody in town practically, volunteered and did all kinds of things. They were asking for food, volunteers to bring food to feed these people. It turned out the log booms were totally ineffective, but they were the only

thing we had, and it was psychologically important for these people to do these things. Just, you had to do something; you couldn't just sit and wait.

There were calls for people to work at the junior high school to make cages for the otters that were oiled and so on. This is -- this is what happened. And that's why all these people are here tonight, because we are still trying to get over that period of time.

Some of us, they began -- we began doing beach walks. Long before the oil entered the bay we began to pick up dead birds. In fact, a friend of mine and I were down on the beach between here and Anchor Point, and we picked up a little pigeon guillemot, one of the first oiled birds that preceded the oil. Of course, he'd been in the oil and then he'd flown up here, and he died in our hands. And that's the sort of thing these people went through, and we don't want to go through that again.

The Darkened Waters show, as somebody mentioned, is still on in our museum, and many people go in and relive these days and those horrible times. And it's also touring the nation.

Many people in town volunteered to go over and clean up Mars Cove. I'm amazed that nobody -- some of the people have actually testified and they didn't mention it. That was a major chore that these people did, completely voluntarily. And

they proved not so much that you can clean up oil because all it proved, really, was that people with no money and just the will to do it can do this cleanup and do just as good a job, and probably with less destruction to the environment, than all the money that Exxon was pouring into it.

Anyway, we're not past this, but what has happened now in the six years that have intervened, or the almost six years? Most of that time or various -- at least half of that time, of course, the cleanup activities were going on and various -- with various results. And finally, our Kachemak Bay critical habitat criteria was established. It was a critical habitat; it always has been a critical habitat since the buyback of the oil leases that somebody else mentioned. But they finally put a little -- some teeth in it, perhaps not enough, but Kachemak Bay is one of the richest bays in the world, possibly the richest bay in the world, and it is now a critical habitat. And there's no way you can put oil out in the Inlet and expect it to stay a critical habitat. It'll be just a critical mess.

And that isn't in my notes, but, you know.....
(Laughter)

....things just got -- we also finally got the buy-back of the park accomplished just a couple of years ago, usually, ironically enough, using State and federal money from the Exxon Valdez. This was once the richest bay in the world, and we

want to keep it that way.

And I'm going to skip on the fact that we don't have escort vessels and so on. All that has been mentioned by others. One thing that hasn't been mentioned, and a lot of people in town I don't think are even aware of it, but the Valdez Trustees are still trying to mitigate the — use the money for sensible things around the state to correct some of the mistakes from the Valdez oil spill.

And there is a small parcel acquisition going on right now, and our Overlook Park up here where you pull out -- and you must have driven past it if you drove down; maybe you flew. But if you ever drive down, you pull out at the pullout, you look down across that wonderful slide area, as we call it, with a few lakes at the bottom, and out over a very rich -- one of the few rich intertidal areas on this side of the bay, and then out over the Inlet. And should the Trustees go ahead and purchase that land so that it'll be preserved there so that we can always look at the view, it will be the extreme of the ironic if we have to look out at oil platforms from that point.

I think this is -- this whole thing is just ridiculous. Our government, which is you people should be
supporting -- coming to us and saying, 'Hey, we want to support
fuel-efficient vehicles, and we want to put in some better Cook
Inlet escort and cleanup capabilities.' And we want -- our
government should be coming and telling us we want -- they're

1 going to do energy conservation efforts. Certainly, sensible conservation efforts on energy could get much more fuel than 2 3 they're ever going to find out in the Inlet. And I'll just end with what I had on here. Because 4 of all this spill and the fact that it's only six years, I 5 would say that your -- I would conclude by saying your timing 6 is dreadful, your Draft EIS is shocking, and our answer must be 7 8 a resounding no. 9 (Applause) MR. BROCK: Olga Martin (sic), followed by Craig 10 11 Martin (sic). 12 MR. MARTIN: Olga had to go home with a sick kid.

MR. BROCK: Okay.

#### PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MR. CRAIG MATKIN

But it's Craig Matkin, M-a-t-....

MR. BROCK: Oh, I'm sorry.

BY MR. MATKIN (Resuming):

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.....M-a-t-k-i-n. I want to thank Toby. That was a great summary of the situation here.

I'm going to talk a little more specifically about the marine mammal section. I'm a marine mammal biologist and a commercial fisherman, a 22-year resident of the area.

I was -- to be honest, I was hoping for a lot better.

I was hoping that I'd learn something from this, but I was
absolutely shocked by the confusing and unscientific approach

that was taken in the marine mammal section. I just got this, and I've only had a short time to review it, and I haven't looked at the rest, but I will. Many of the statements seem biased and conflicting. I'll give you a few examples. I think Daniel Zatz mentioned that -- this, but I'll detail it a little bit more.

For the North Pacific humpback whale population, you list numbers of 1,200 to 2,100 as a population for the entire North Pacific. Then you state that there's an estimated 1,247 humpbacks from Cook Inlet to the Barren Island -- or to the Shumagin Islands -- excuse me -- during the feeding season. Now, that would indicate that 50 percent or more of this entire North Pacific humpback whale population uses this area. Now, this is the area from the lease sale down to the Shumagin Islands about 350 miles south, and it would be the path that oil would take if it was to leave the oil spill -- or the lease area.

Now, as he said, as Daniel stated, later on in this document -- I list the page numbers here, and I will provide those, but I'm not going to go through it -- you say that only 5 percent of the Pacific population uses the lease sale area or the adjacent waters. This is directly conflicting. I can't fathom this, how you can come up with something like this. It looks to me like bits and pieces of this were done by different people, shoved together, and there wasn't much communication on

it.

You state there was no effect on humpback whales after the Exxon Valdez oil spill in Prince William Sound. Well, what you failed to mention is that the humpbacks weren't even there at the time of the oil spill; they're migratory. In March of the -- by far, the majority of the whales are on the feeding ground. Maybe a few that might be earlier over winter in the Sound, but a majority are on the feeding -- are on the breeding grounds in the tropical Pacific, and they don't arrive till May or June. At that point in time, the free oil was on the beaches or down the coast.

The document states there was no mortality of Dalls (ph) porpoise or Pacific white-sided dolphins observed during or after the Exxon Valdez oil spill, even though the oil spill occurred in Dalls (ph) porpoise habitat. Well, how can you be so sure of this? It's -- well, you go on to say that,

"It seems possible that the effects -- that effects did occur on these porpoises but unlikely given the large amount of scientific research conducted in the area at the time and the opportunity to detect disoriented, sickly, or dead animals."

Well, first of all, there was absolutely no baseline data on Dalls (ph) porpoises in Prince William Sound before the spill, and there was no way to assess damages afterward. There

were no directed studies on Dalls (ph) porpoise. They were not observed or followed in any consistent manner following the oil spill.

There's -- I've followed marine mammals, humpback whales and killer whales, for hours to days at a time for the last 20 years. It's very difficult to pick out sickly animals. What happens is when an animal is sickly or in some way debilitated, it becomes prey to another organism rapidly, or it dies and sinks. You see, very seldom do you have animals strand ont he beaches. You have thousands of animals that die of natural causes in the North Pacific, marine mammals, every year. And yet you don't see them on the beaches. There's no record of them. It's very, very difficult to track mortality. So to sit here and say there was no mortality is incredibly misleading. You don't know, and the possibility exists.

In assessing the effect of the oil spill on belugas in the lease area, the document first states that there could be -- or that there were 242 belugas seen at one time in Cook Inlet on a single day. It goes on to state that because belugas share some of the characteristics with killer whales, you'll use the number 7 as the number of belugas killed out of the 242 that were counted following a sizeable spill.

Now, where does the number 7 come from? It's pretty interesting. This is something I never would have dreamed up.

Seven is the number -- besides being a lucky number, I guess --

is the number of killer whales that were initially missing at the time of the Exxon Valdez oil spill from AB pod in Prince William Sound. They were later confirmed as mortalities in a system that's used up and down the Pacific coast. So that's where this number comes from.

Now, the actual number that disappeared out of AB pod in that first year following the oil spill was 13, but I guess the number 7 is a better number. At any rate, that's where it comes from.

Now, the seven mortalities in the AB pod represented about 20 percent of that pod of 36 animals. I'm quite certain -- I'm the one that documented this. However, for reasons I can decipher from the EIS, only 15 percent of the pod was lost or -- was lost due to the oil. I don't know what happened to the other near 5 percent, or the other individuals. Somehow they decided that part of these whales wasn't killed by the oil. I'm not sure how they got there.

But what this tells you is that no matter what the size of a group, when you have an oil spill, you lose seven animals. That's the first thing that happens. It's something that I had no idea of and is one thing I learned from this document. I think that if you took 15 percent of the 242 belugas, you'd come up with a number more along the lines of 36, if you wanted to say that a certain percentage was always lost at the beginning of an oil spill. That might make a

little more sense, but I still think it's tenuous at best.

The document goes on to calculate recovery rates for belugas based on estimated reproductive rates and assures us that in two years the population would be returned to normal again. This type of approach would never, never withstand the scrutiny of any peer review group that I've ever dealt with. I wouldn't begin to launch something like this on a peer reviewed scientific group.

These poorly developed representations of risk presented in the marine mammal section casts a shadow on the validity of the entire document, which I will take time to review. I pick out the examples of interest at this time.

Nowhere is it clearly mentioned just how toxic the fumes or oil can be to a marine mammal if it's inhaled, or to any mammal for that matter.

There's so little baseline data visitations in the area that the sale of these waters or adjacent areas -- or there is so little baseline data for whales in this area that the sale of these waters is incredibly premature. I can't see how you can make any secure statements about what might happen to the whales in the area when you don't even know how many are out there for most of the species.

In the lease sale or adjacent waters are substantial numbers of the endangered humpback whale. There is no doubt. They feed here on an annual basis. The endangered sea lion

feeds and breeds in substantial numbers in areas adjacent to the spill -- or I should say soon to be endangered sea lion; I don't think it's been listed quite yet.

Let's not make their recovery more difficult by chronic exposure to hydrocarbons or the effects of a large spill. Let's halt this sale until we have a fair bit more data on what's out there and what the true effects might be. Thank you.

MR. BROCK: Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. BROCK: Michelle Jennings, followed by S-t-o-n-o-r-o-v, I believe it is.

## PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MS. MICHELLE JENNINGS

Hi. Welcome to Homer. This is a very beautiful community.

MR. BROCK: Thank you.

BY MS. JENNINGS (Resuming):

I really hope you recognize that.

My name is Michelle Jennings. I am a citizen of Homer. P.O. Box 2188 is my address. And I say no dirty industry. Please don't consider this meeting a pacification of extremist viewpoints. Respect and honor this political process, this public hearing. Please listen and honestly consider what my friends and fellow citizens have to say.

This decision affects our home, our children, and our

livelihoods. We are speaking for our health. If you really listen to us, you will hear a resounding no.

I love my home here in Homer. The beauty inspires me greatly. The thought of oil platforms, oily wastes, sludge, carcinogenic poisons sickens me. I ask you to recognize the bone of the matter, the most pertinent consideration of this issue. Please consider, Are these byproducts beneficial to mammals, plants, fish, trees, and children? Truly consider this issue. This is the question that we are asking.

The resulting answer is the most honest answer you can give to the question, Should we? Please don't, don't swindle us with shady business deals. This is not an economic consideration; this is a health consideration. Do not deny that fact.

Alaska already has a cleanup challenge created by all oil development: waste and spill disasters. We must cooperate in recognizing and remedying those problems before embarking on a hazardous short-term profit venture with high potential for irreversible damage. And that's the key word there, "irreversible." We do not have the technology to prevent or remedy a disastrous oil spill.

Six years ago, our cleanup technology resorted to paper towels. We do not have the technology to clean up after an irresponsible industry dumping cancer agents into our water. We cannot control the inevitable. Let's not try. Do not deny

this fact: It is inevitable.
There are alternati

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There are alternatives; there are healthy, productive solutions. Let's pursue them. Please show us true leadership.

Make the ethical decision. Oil and Gas Lease Sale 149 is an absolutely preposterous idea. I say cancel it.

MR. BROCK: Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. BROCK: Dirk Stonover, S-t-o-n-o-r-o-v.

(No audible response)

MR. BROCK: Okay. We'll go Edgar Bailey, followed by Michelle Arm -- A-r-m-s-t-r-o-n-l, I believe it is.

(Pause)

#### PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MR. EDGAR BAILEY

I'm Edgar Bailey, Box 2994, Homer, speaking on my own behalf.

As a biologist who has worked on marine mammals and birds for the last 26 years in Alaska, I'm adamantly opposed to the Lease Sale 149. I've seen the declines of many populations around the state, with great consternation, and I was very much involved in the cleanup activities and removal of birds in the Barren Islands and the outer Kenai coast in the sickening oil spill of 1989.

For nearly 20 years Homer residents have stridently opposed local oil development, going back to 1976 when we talked about the buy-back leases, as mentioned before. I'm not

going to go into more detail for the sake of time. And then most recently, we had State Lease Sale 78, and fortunately, the State leaders, even in the past Administration, deleted the tracts on the southern Peninsula in deference to the will of the people in this area.

I'm very much concerned about the long-term chronic pollution, which I don't think was adequately addressed in the Environmental Impact Statement, not to mention the likelihood of major spills, which is virtually a foregone conclusion over the long term. This region, as we've heard over and over, has already suffered enough with the Exxon spill in '89.

Homer is a unique community based on an economy of fishing and tourism and rural residential development, as well as the arts and crafts. The vast majority of people here came to avoid large urban areas and industrialized use. And I can certainly speak to that with great fervor myself, as an escapee of Southern California. I have witnessed the oil fields in Ventura County and Los Angeles County and seen what's happened in those areas, as well as other parts of the country, in the Gulf of Mexico and elsewhere. We don't want that here, in no uncertain terms.

Compare the industrial infrastructure at Nikiski and Kenai with the striking beauty and the different demographics of the Homer area. It's as different as day and night. And I think the majority overwhelmingly want to keep it that way. We

don't want to just become another Any Town, U.S.A., and certainly not replicate what's happened in the upper Cook Inlet and the Nikiski industrialized area.

In this area, we have a convergence, so to speak, of six parks and refuges. The first state park in Alaska was created over here at Kachemak Bay State Park, and it's very vulnerable to any future oiling, both chronic or a major catastrophe.

I find it very interesting when it was mentioned here by you folks that one of the purposes of this whole process is to inventory the oil that we have in this country. Well, I find it rather hypocritical at the same time that we're talking about opening ANWR and opening up new areas like this and special areas of concern, to lift the export ban. On one hand, we're talking about energy independence for the U.S., and on the other hand, we want to lift the export ban and ship it to Japan and the Far East. Now, does this make sense? I don't think so.

We are literally at the end of the road here in Homer, and we are sick and tired, quite frankly, of the bureaucratic arrogance that repeatedly tries to force oil development and industrialization on this special area. I think we're all -- have had enough of it. When will it end? We've gone through it for 20 years. Let us maintain the sense of community and environmental integrity of this special area. Please

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cancel these leases once and for all.

Kachemak Bay and lower Cook Inlet, frankly, is the Monterrey of Alaska. And it's certainly of equivalent importance in productivity biologically as Bristol Bay where leases have been canceled.

I might ask you folks, Why were the leases canceled off of Monterrey, California? Can you answer that for us?

MR. BROCK: I di- -- I was not around, so I don't know what the....

BY MR. BAILEY:

Well, I think a lot of it has to do, if you look at the demographics of that area and the wealth in that community, because of the extreme number of people there with a great deal of wealth, and I think that had a lot of power in the political specter.

Quite frankly, we must accept limits to growth. might be the dominant paradigm in this country, but quite frankly, where does it end? What is the definition of "proqress"? Is more always better? Is bigger always better? Not so. And I think we have something very much worth defending here, and, quite frankly, I think it's quite clear that we don't want another Texas North in this community.

> Please consider that. Thank you for your time. MR. BROCK: Thank you.

> > (Applause)

MR. BROCK: Michael Armstrong, followed by Katie Kennedy.

#### PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MR. MICHAEL ARMSTRONG

Yeah, that's Michael -- my name's Michael Armstrong, Michael as in the Saint, and Armstrong as in the astronaut.

And I'm a 15-year Alaskan resident, and I live up on Diamond Ridge Road, on Diamond Ridge.

While I support all oil and gas dev- -- oil and gas development, not oil. While I support oil and gas development in some areas of America's Outer Continental Shelf, I do not support such development in lower Cook Inlet, and I urge the Minerals Management Service to cancel Lease Sale 149.

I must concede that we Americans have a serious

Hydrocarbon Jones -- that's an addiction. Petroleum powers our

monitor stoves (sic), Subarus, and Heskavarna (ph) chainsaws.

Eventually, I hope that technological advances will increase
the efficiency of oil and gas and provide new energy sources so
that soon fossil fuels will become archaic. For now, we're

stuck with the cursed stuff and must find new sources of petroleum. This doesn't mean we must find new sources of petroleum
here. Like a wise sage once said, 'We all have to poop, but we
don't do it on a public sidewalk.'

So tonight, the question is not whether we should explore for oil and gas in federal lands, but whether we should do so in lower Cook Inlet. As responsible citizens of the

United States, we must balance local and state interests with the national interests in all those respects. Is it in the United States' national interest to lease and explore for oil in lower Cook Inlet? I do not believe it is.

Alaska, and especially Kachemak Bay in lower Cook
Inlet, have become lands of escape for Americans who do live
with oil development in their back yard, to people who drive
all the way to Homer so that they can look out from Baycrest
Hill and say, 'Lookit there, Thelma. They have oil rigs out
there too, just like Louisiana.'

(Laughter)

No. They come here from thousands of miles away so they can say, 'My God. Look at those incredible mountains, that glorious sea.' They come here to be renewed by nature. To the visitors of Alaska, what is of the greater value, the modest federal oil revenues and oil supply that will come from oil and gas leasing of the lower Cook Inlet or the continued opportunities for recreation? I believe that our visitors would say recreation.

Those of you who have hosted visitors know how important it is for them to have places like lower Cook Inlet remain wild and undeveloped. We know the shock Americans felt when these lands were slimed by the Exxon Valdez spill, and we know the shock that would be felt if these lands were hit by another spill.

(Laughter)

#### PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MR. MAKO HAGGERTY

My name is Mako Haggerty. That name is spelled M-a-k-o Haggerty, H-a-g-g-e-r-t-y. I'm a resident of Homer, Post Office Box 737. I've lived here for 13 years, and I'm a commercial fisherman.

I represent the North Pacific Fisheries Association here in Homer, a group of fishermen, and we would like to go on record in opposition of Lease Sale 149.

I'm not going to repeat a lot of our concerns because so many of our concerns have been eloquently presented here tonight. I would just like to caution you about the importance of the fishing industry to this community and the threat that oil poses to that industry. And it's not just what we see in terms of oil on the beaches and oil on top of the water, but also the things that we don't see, like the drilling mud that gets dumped over.

And if the past is any representation of what we have to look forward to in the future, there are no guarantees that the oil drilling practices and exploration is going to be a clean procedure out there. And when you mention the NPDES, whatever that is, and the precautions that are written in to protect the environment from spills, I'd like to remind you that a lot of this stuff is getting gutted out right now in Washington, and so there's no guarantees that these agencies are going to be there to protect us in the future.

2 there a time frame to get a formal position.... MR. BROCK: Written comments are due April 19th..... 3 4 MR. HAGGERTY: Okav. MR. BROCK: ....1995. 5 MR. HAGGERTY: Thank you. 6 7 MR. BROCK: Thank you. 8 (Applause) I'm not sure how -- whether this is 9 MR. BROCK: 10 spelled right. It looks like it's K -- or it's probably spelled right; I just can't read it right. K-i-l-c-h-e-s from 11 12 East E-r-d Road, Homer. 13 (Simultaneous audience responses) 14 MR. BROCK: Would you please spell your name? MR KILCHER: Yule Kilcher, Y-u-l-e K-i-l-c-h-e-r. 15 Okay. Thank you. 16 MR. BROCK: MR. KILCHER: You're welcome. 17 PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MR. YULE KILCHER 18 Most things that needed saying tonight have been 19 Reference was taken mainly to fishing and industry. 20 happen to be, among other things, a farmer. Farming hasn't 21 been mentioned. It has been much more prevalent 40, 50 years 22 ago when I came to Alaska than it is now, for a variety of 23 reasons. But we should -- I mentioned it because it -- farm-24 ing, next to fishing and tourism and arts and crafts, create a 25

And that's all I have to say right now. Also, is

harmonious popular culture in Alaska.

We haven't mentioned -- heard much about the Natives of Alaska, the people of Port Graham and Nanwalek, from English Bay, who have their own style of life in Alaska. We have mainly talked about Homer, but the lease sale in question here affects Kodiak, English Bay, Seldovia, Ninilchik, the whole area, you know. And my concern is not so much the same as of the ecological representatives here. I'm not a particularly anxious otter lover and so on. In fact, I detest them slightly since they recently are eating all the clams on my beach.

My concerns are of a rather broader cultural and political nature, namely, I think we have not digested yet what the optimists, the Chamber of Commerce types, call the benefits of the last Alaska oil boom. We are still suffering from the mentality of the people that the oil boom has attracted to Alaska. And most of them have found refuge, not just in the oil industry where a lot of them are good, hard, solid workers, most of them has found refuge in the Alaskan bureaucracy.

I see no need for more revenue for Alaska, specifically since the revenue expected from that oil sale in question would create a lot of hardship, a lot of ecological and other problems. But specifically, it would create another boom mentality, a greater bureaucracy, an unhealthy social climate. We have not digested the last boom. We have not yet dealt with the negative aspects of this old oil boom. If some people want

| 1  | to leave Alaska because they're not getting rich fast enough,   |
|----|---|
| 2  | they are welcome to leave or adjust                             |
| 3  | (Applause)  |
| 4  | to a simpler way of life.                                       |
| 5  | (Applause)  |
| 6  | MR. BROCK: Thank you. Sallie Dodd, followed by                  |
| 7  | Dayton Butters, I believe it is?                                |
| 8  | MS. DODD-BUTTERS: Actually, that's Sallie Dodd-                 |
| 9  | Butters.  |
| 10 | MR. BROCK: Oh, okay.  |
| 11 | MS. DODD-BUTTERS: Sally with an -i-e.                           |
| 12 | MR. BROCK: I wanted to thank you for your assistance            |
| 13 | tonight before you start. So thank you                          |
| 14 | MS. DODD-BUTTERS: Well, my pleasure.                            |
| 15 | MR. BROCK:very much.  |
| 16 | MS. DODD-BUTTERS: I hope I didn't miss anybody on               |
| 17 | the signatures. We want to let you know how we feel.            |
| 18 | PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MS. SALLIE DODD-BUTTERS                     |
| 19 | Dodd, D-o-d-d, as the Senator from Connecticut, and             |
| 20 | Butters. Butters.   |
| 21 | I find it hard to believe that only a handful of                |
| 22 | people showed up in Anchorage for your public hearing.          |
| 23 | Although with executive oil jobs and only the forelands to look |
| 24 | at, well, maybe they just don't care. However, they should,     |
| 25 | because that crack in Augustine is aimed right up the Inlet,    |

and a volcanic eruption isn't a matter of if but, rather, when.

And dealing with that natural disaster could be hard enough on
us without having a bathtub full of black death.

And as an eleventh generation American, and a 22-year resident of Homer, I came from New Jersey, the old home of John Rockefeller's Standard Oil and the new home of Rockefeller's Exxon. And while visiting New Jersey last year, I passed several miles of solar and hydro-powered vehicles going 50 miles an hour on a major highway, from one university to another. One was a 42-seat hydro-powered bus. There were very few being pulled on platforms that had failed, and they'd come from New York State. So alternative energy already exists; it just needs to be used and nurtured economically.

I lost a lot of ancestors through the centuries in fights against greedy despots and injustice, and it's not in my genes to just lay down and die of cancer or asthma so big business can get fatter.

#### (Applause)

I was angry in the early '70s when this industry wanted to drill in Kachemak Bay. Gentlemen, how many of you were here in that -- those years? How many of you were here? How many even remember?

#### (Applause)

Well, I remember. And I was here. And I was angry then, and I'm angrier now that I have children. I'm here for the dura-

tion, and I'm not leaving.

And I learned in a college course in behavioral statistics how statistics can be twisted, and your Environmental Impact Statement proves this one more time without a doubt.

You had better read this crowd very correctly, gentlemen. We're all getting really tired of beating our heads against your walls, and our patience is waning. Thank you.

MR. BROCK: Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. BROCK: Dayton Butters, followed by Andy Sagrove -- Sangrove? Go ahead, Dave.

# PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MR. DAYTON BUTTERS

Hi. My name is Dayton Butters. I live at -- here in Homer, Post Office Box 1223. I hope something is making itself perfectly clear here: This town doesn't want you.

Just a minute while I put my glasses on.

(Laughter)

The scenic beauty, the rest of America that comes here to visit this place, and the animal and marine resources cannot be sacrificed to an industry that has no concern other than profits and gobbling up a resource as fast as they can with no regard to the environment, the jobs generated through fishing and tourism, or the safety of the people who live here. You will spill, over and over again, and pollute with your chemicals and drilling muds. And when you are gone, what's

left for us to live with? 1 2 I'm following the only decent advice from former President Reagan: I'm saying no. No to 149. 3 4 (Applause) 5 MR. BROCK: Andy S-a-n- either g-r-o-v-e or 6 -a-r-o-v-e. 7 (No audible response) 8 MR. BROCK: Okay. We'll go to the next one. 9 Hillstrand. 10 (Simultaneous audience response) 11 MR. BROCK: Okay. Well, this one says Nancy, but, 12 Dave, you can follow. 13 PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MS. NANCY HILLSTRAND 14 Hello. My name is Nancy Hillstrand, P.O. Box 170, 15 Homer, Alaska 99603. Speaking on behalf of Pioneer Alaskan 16 Fisheries, Coal Point Trading Company, and the animals of Cook 17 Inlet and Kodiak -- and the fish, of course. My whole life is designed around fish, and pretty 18 19 much everything that I do has some aspect of fish in it. I've 20 raised salmon for 17 years; I now have a processing plant; we 21 My husband's raised here all of his life, and five sons 22 that are also in the fishing industry. And we all say, the 20 23 of us, say no to this Lease Sale 149. 24 Out in Cook Inlet here is a humongous gyre, and in 25 that gyre is where all the larva collects for the king crab,

shrimp, clams, scallops. It's an extremely abundant place. But along with all the larva and all the life, we'll also collect all of the drilling muds, any type of a spill. Any type of pollutant will go down into that gyre and be surrounding all of these larva.

In the Copper River, there's a gyre right off of -offshore there, and the Minerals Management Service canceled
the sales because of this gyre. I'm asking you gentlemen to
cancel this sale because of our gyres. We have a number of
gyres, actually.

The currents in this area cannot sustain a spill. Do you think we have forgotten what happened in 1989? I've been tormented from seeing the otters gouging their eyes out and chewing their fingers off from when I went to Prince William Sound on a boat at the beginning of the spill, and it haunts me to this day. And I do not want to see it happen again here. I can't stand to happen -- for it to happen again. I don't really know what I'll do, to tell you the truth. I don't think that I'd be able to handle it.

I was so deeply distressed over what happened during the spill, as was everyone else in this town, that I really think you'd better listen to what we are saying. Listen very, very carefully because I don't think we can handle it again. I don't think our souls, our minds, and our spirits can handle another spill.

We're continually hearing, on the radio, in the papers, of drilling muds, of hydrocarbons, of pollution in Alaska. It doesn't make any sense to me at all. I just don't think that we can be bought off, as maybe some people can, and I really hope that you will listen, as I say. I've talked at a lot of different meetings. I've seen that people don't listen, and I think it's time that the citizens are listened to in this effect.

Under the oil -- under the ocean in upper Cook Inlet there's a pipeline, and during the spill, we found that those -- some of those were frozen -- would be frozen open so that if they tried to shut them down and shut the oil off, there's no way that they'd be able to shut the oil off if a major catastrophe such as an earthquake or a volcano went off. In fact, what precipitated that was the Drift River problem when the volcano blew. And with that kind of -- with no money, number one, and with all of these old pipelines under the ocean, we're just waiting for another problem to happen.

I was here in 1974 with the leases in Kachemak Bay, coming to the same meetings over and over again. I don't know why we have to keep going through this. With the George Ferris in the bay, and, you know, it's just -- it's like you're tormenting us. And with all the money that's put into all these books and all this paper and all this waste, I just think it really has to stop. But the problem is, you're not listening.

And I'm asking you to listen because you need to listen to the people because we are America. And we are the people that are the government, and you work for us, and it's important that everyone realizes where we all stand.

My family has 10 grandchildren in it right now. One within another -- most of them, within another 10 to 15 years, they will have great-grandchildren. There's been four generations of Hillstrands in Alaska, and they've all been in the fishing industry. Interesting. So please don't take this from us. We had to sit on the beach during 1989, and we don't want to sit on the beach again. We hire 25 people at our business right now in Homer, and without any fish, you've destroyed the lives of 25 families that work for us. That's just one small, tiny business in the town of Homer.

I hope that you'll look into the gyres and the currents and realize the life that they hold and that what spills will go into them. And again, as I said before, please, please do not let this go through. From here all the way to False Pass would be affected by any disasters, and we know there will be one. And there is no way that we can get the oil up with the weather that we have here in the Cook Inlet. Thank you.

MR. BROCK: Thank you.

(Applause)

#### PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MR. DAVID HILLSTRAND

My name is David Hillstrand, H-i-l-l-s-t-r-a-n-d.

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Live at 1040 Bell Avenue, Box 1500, Homer, Alaska. I was born in Homer, Alaska, here. I've lived here all my life, except for three years in high school in the states. I later returned, and I've lived here all my life. I've fished mostly for my income, and I've done charters in the recent last two

We are an oil-user group, and we're dependent on oil for our livelihoods, and I do enjoy cheap oil. But I'd be willing to pay for it and sacrifice and do without some things to ensure the protection of this ecosystem and the economy here.

I have friends who work in the oil industry, and I know they need jobs, too. So somewhere you need to find the balance in all this. Most of them are willing to travel to other places and to work other areas. And so I don't know how affected they would be if this sale was blocked and, you know, if they'd be allowed to work in other nations or other places like that. But I'm sure they would be willing to travel to other areas and work.

One of the things you mentioned was the test on sea life. I don't know where you tested this sea life, how far below the rigs that you tested it, probably down here in Cook Inlet on the clams, maybe on some crab. But I know those tests are in parts per million, and you have a tolerance there, that it can be up to so many parts per million, but then if it

doesn't hit the certain mark, it's not dangerous. But that's a deviation there or something that should be looked at real carefully.

These rigs are 40 to 50 miles north of this area that you're proposing, 60 to 100 miles south of that area, so we're talking a 150-mile area. Also, this area up north is silty, mud, fast moving currents, so any tests done on the water up there would have filtered out these parts by the time they got down here. When you start drilling in the area down here where there's clean water, where there's an abundant resource -- the larva, the candlefish, the capelin, all the food sources, for the halibut moving in shallow that feed, the whales come in here to feed. This is a real critical habitat. There's nurseries for crab and for the flatfish off the bluffs and things like that.

One of the things you did mention was over-fishing. We are our own worst enemy, and we have over-fished our stocks, but we're trying to rebuild those stocks. If you were to have an oil spill happen on top of over-harvesting -- and that's another battle we are trying to fight right now through another council, and so that's in its own battle right there. But if you add an oil spill on top of it, it would be catastrophic.

I have seen cod from doing charters -- I don't know what kind of -- it's a cancerous sore I've seen on them. I don't know if it's caused from a parasite or whatever. I don't

know if it's caused from the oil. Most likely a parasite.

Also, too, it's been talked about: Save it; it'll be there for future years. It's like a bank account. It's -- and people mentioned it for our children. There's a mandate -- it sounds pretty much like there's a mandate to explore and to find the oil. And I don't know if we're going to be able to stop you. Is that a mandate for the military purposes, as the one gentleman mentioned? But if we -- if you do tests, we'll find out if we have it, but use it as a tool, you know, and save it.

And is it for more pollution and more dependence upon oil? We definitely need to try to get as far away from dependence upon oil or being out of the scenario of being -- with the Far East putting the pressure upon us as a nation.

Does our voice really mean anything? I've been through the public process, and I've heard the public say no to something, and I've seen the councils and high government officials go against what the people say. And that's a scary thing to see in the United States of America. I don't know. It sounds like we're going through the system here, and you're just listening to us. I really hope that you have balanced thinking in this and prevail in sound judgment.

You're moving, also, the oil from the ground. One of the last things that touched my thoughts was -- and that what you're pumping back in is water and mud to fill this void back

up, I think. It's what I've heard in the past. I think that that oil acts as a cushion or a shock absorber for the earth moving and things like that.

And in 1964 when we had the quake, it really messed things up. What will happen in the future years when we have more earthquakes and we don't have that cushion? I don't even know if that is true or not, what I'm saying here, but it's just a thought I've had. Maybe you should -- it'd be interesting to check into it. Maybe we do need that cushion to absorb the shock of the earth moving and things like that.

I'm definitely against the sale of -- and the lease of the oil in this area. The only portion I would give you is the very upper portion, the northern Shelikof area. When you go to Kodiak, that's another prime tanner crab grounds. You're probably going to find oil in these areas, too, because animals are cre- -- or the oil has been created from animals being smashed underneath large amounts of dirt.

And I know there's lots of crab and sea life in these areas that you're trying to get to, but you're going to -- you need to do it -- and if you do it -- what you do cannot affect other people. You can do whatever you want to do, but it's -- when it starts affecting other people's lives, you need to really think about it and ask yourself, Is it worth it?

So thank you for your time.

MR. BROCK: Thank you.

MR. BROCK: McNamara? I believe they -- oh, you 2 3 didn't mark your name back off? 4 (No audible response) MR. BROCK: Okay. I couldn't tell by this asterisk 5 whether it was asterisked and then taken off or not. 6 7 MR. McNAMARA: No. I'm here. MR. BROCK: Okay. 8 PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MR. PATRICK MCNAMARA 9 I'm Patrick McNamara, P.O. Box 2672, Homer, Alaska. 10 11 I oppose Lease Sale 149. The recent news of the 800 12 or so violations in upper Cook Inlet and over 4,200 violations 13 of the Clean Water Act in the last eight years by the oil 14 platforms and companies is reason and proof enough for me to 15 oppose this lease sale. But other reasons exist. 16 This involves lower Cook Inlet. I can see it from my 17 The eventual violations and spills from the rigs or 18 pipelines or tankers will show up in some form on my beaches, 19 along with the wildlife that is, in my mind, guaranteed to wash 20 up on my beaches in some form -- slicked up. Also, manmade devices -- platforms and such -- are 21 22 vulnerable to the volcanoes and earthquakes that will occur. 23 In the winter weather, it is icy, windy, and freezing and dark, 24 and any spill or any damaged tanker will be stranded, and any 25 chance of cleanup will be hindered, if any takes place.

(Applause)

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MR. BROCK: Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. BROCK: Emily Johngren, followed by Libby Bushell.

# PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MS. EMILY JOHNGREN

My name is Emily Johngren, P.O. Box 2672, Homer, Alaska. And I'm here representing myself.

What I have read of the EIS and what I have learned in general terrifies me. Oil Lease Sale 149 is and will continue to harm me personally. It will destroy the environment and our renewable industries, and it will prevent us from moving on to renewable, cleaner sources of energy.

Ever since I found out about Oil Lease Sale 149, I have had trouble sleeping. I have been anxious and sad. My anger and distress of the oil industry and government have grown, and they are making me feel completely helpless. This will continue if the lease sale becomes reality, and I know other people are suffering in this way.

The Clean Water Act disturbs me because it allows industry to pollute our waters to a certain extent, and still the oil industry violates the Act. The oil companies don't respect the environment, and they try to get away with all the pollution they can. The more drilling muds, cuttings, and produced waters that are dumped, the more that toxins like

radium, cadmium, and benzene will be accumulating in the animals and plants and ourselves.

The EIS never seems to mention what effect exploration and development will have on the immediate areas. For example, in a section about flare emissions, they say the effect on shore will be minimal because the emissions will have dispersed by then. What about the water and its inhabitants under the flares?

Also, we have a number of communities that rely on subsistence, which will be threatened by the increased pollution from normal oil development as well as from the guaranteed small spills and the great chance of larger spills. We have five national wildlife refuges, a number of parks and preserves, and critical habitat areas. We should be doing everything to protect them. The lease sale is inconsistent with this protection.

How will the companies defend themselves from a major earthquake and a volcano eruption? How can the oil industries prevent destruction of damage (sic) from those -- destruction or damage from those natural occurrences? They certainly will not be able to adequately or quickly clean up the spill, especially during a storm or where there is ice.

This area is still recovering from the Exxon Valdez oil spill, and this lease sale threatens that recovery. The EIS belittles the adverse effects that exploration and develop-

ment will surely have on endangered and threatened species, as

well as non-endangered species. And their facts seem to depend

on voluntary compliance from oil companies. Oil companies will

only do what costs the least.

With the adverse effects on commercial fisheries, the

EIS discusses space use conflicts, but also mentions a 15- to

them.

With the adverse effects on commercial fisheries, the EIS discusses space use conflicts, but also mentions a 15- to 65-percent economic loss from an oil spill. Of course, this adversely affects fishermen and canneries. The EIS does not mention what unavoidable adverse effects there would be on Homer's tourism industry. Fishing and tourism are Homer's main sustainable economies. An oil industry will conflict with

The Minerals Management Service may say that talking about renewable energy sources is beyond the scope of this hearing, but I disagree. If we had renewable sources in place, we would not be here tonight. We would not be dependent on oil so much that you would be calling oil a vital part of national security. If anything, this utter dependence on oil is a threat to national security. Thank you.

MR. BROCK: Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. BROCK: Libby Bushell?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I think the Bushells have gone home.

MR. BROCK: Rachel Adams, followed by Eric Ranger?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Ringer.

MR. BROCK: Ringer?

### PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MS. RACHEL ADAMS

Hi. My name is Rachel Adams, and I live in the Hidden Hills. My address is P.O. Box 2188, Homer, Alaska. And I'm here representing myself and my friends and most of the lower Kenai Peninsula.

I want to thank you for coming this evening to hear us out. I hope you had a chance to see the beautiful sunset over the Inlet tonight.

Lease Sale 149 is a mistake we cannot afford to make. Lease Sale 149 borders on five national wildlife refuges and four national parks and preserves. We have one of the most valuable ecosystems in the world here on the lower Kenai Peninsula. Before we stick oil platforms in the lower Cook Inlet, we need to examine and focus on 827 incidents of dumping sewage in the upper Cook Inlet. Let us learn from our mistakes, please.

Stop thinking about money, money, money, and think about yourselves, your children, and your grandchildren. Think about the future. Lease Sale 149 is a mistake we cannot afford to make. And in closing, I want to thank the kids who stepped up to this microphone tonight. It is wonderful, maybe a little scary, to see a 12-year-old girl step up here and teach you, her elders, the reason why Lease 149 is a mistake, a big

mistake. And that little girl gives me a lot more hope than the government ever has.

(Applause)

MR. BROCK: Thank you. Eric Riner -- Ringer, followed by Steve R-u-z-a-n-s-k-i.

### PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MR. ERIC RINGER

Hi. My name is Eric Ringer, R-i-n-g-e-r. My address is Box 1072, Homer. And I'm representing myself, my wife, and my daughter.

I'm a local restaurant owner and a former member of the Homer City Council and the Port and Harbor Commission. And I am opposed to Lease Sale 149, and I would ask for you gentlemen to recommend that it be canceled.

Homer's economy, as everyone has mentioned, is based on tourism and fishing, and those of us involved in that industry do not feel that oil development is compatible with that. When I was on the City Council, the City did numerous public forums in the area as to what the people thought of development in the future for Homer. Oil development was overwhelmingly disapproved. The majority of people did not feel that that was compatible with what they wanted to see happen in the Homer area.

I was on the Council during the Exxon Valdez oil spill and certainly do not want to repeat that experience. Though Homer itself was minimally oiled, the effect on the

community socially was catastrophic. People are still recovering, both economically and mentally, I believe, from that.

Future oil development would create growth problems with -- by bringing more people to the area, necessitating the infrastructure of sewer, water, et cetera, which would probably increase tax burden in the area.

Some of the history I've had with oil is I got to Homer in 1976 on the very day that the George Ferris, which was an oil rig that was parked in Kachemak Bay, got swamped by a tide. Now, that was an oil spill of only -- I think it was around 600 gallons of diesel fuel. But it just goes to show that the unexpected can certainly happen. And while that was a small spill, it could be a lot larger spill if the rig had actually tipped over instead of just being swamped.

Another experience I have, when I was commercial fishing, I believe it was in 1979, there was a drill ship anchored in lower Cook Inlet between Augustine and the Barren Islands. And we fished around them all winter, and they basically got thrashed. We talked to them; they actually drilled about four days out of the month. At one time, the ship almost rolled over due to heavy icing conditions and heavy sea conditions. And after that winter, they didn't come back. They did not like the lower Cook Inlet.

It's a very treacherous area. It's not like the upper Inlet where you just have tide and ice. The weather

conditions are horrid, and the drilling area is much deeper than the upper Inlet.

As we found in the numerous oil spills that have happened, both in Cook Inlet and with the Exxon Valdez, cleaning up oil just doesn't seem to work. Oil booms don't work in anything less than slack tide and no waves. Those conditions very rarely exist in the lower Cook Inlet; you almost always have a strong tide and almost always have large wave action.

I would ask you to listen to the people in Homer.

This is the area that will be most affected by Lease Sale 149.

And I would ask you to recommend that it be canceled. Thank you.

MR. BROCK: Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. BROCK: Steve....

MR. RUZANSKI: Ruzanski.

MR. BROCK: ....Ruzanski, and followed by Kent Castner.

#### PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MR. STEVE RUZANSKI

That's R-u-z-a-n-s-k-i. Okay. And my address is 2 -- Box 255, Homer.

I'm a newcomer to Homer, and like most people in the room, the first glance across the water over the bay and Inlet was an absolutely awesome display of beauty. Though I haven't as yet taken advantage of much of what's in store in terms of

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wildlife, fishing, and other outdoorsy stuff, I have witnessed an awesome display of a different kind of wildlife -- the human Homer's people is what I speak of, a community filled with wild-spirited people who love this beautiful little corner of the world and who care about the quality of life for themselves and every other creature who lives here.

Lease 149, around here, is an endangered species. urge that the MMS hear the voices that you hear in this hall tonight and send 149 down the road to extinction. It would be -- if 149 passes -- excuse me -- it would be one in a long series of human tragedies. Homer and its people will never be the same, another community's heart broken. Thank you.

> MR. BROCK: Thank you.

> > (Applause)

MR. BROCK: Ken Castner.

### PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MR. KEN CASTNER

My name is Ken Castner, C-a-s-t-n-e-r. My winter address is P.O. Box 558, Homer. In the summertime, I spend my time between lower Cook Inlet and a fish camp in upper Cook Inlet directly across from Nikiski.

We're now five years from the signing date of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, five years into a 15-year period where the oil companies are supposed to be progressing into doublehulled tankers. Today there is not one single architect, naval architect, in the United States that has the designs of a

double-hulled tanker in front of him.

The oil companies have not moved into double-hulled tankers and will do so only at the very last minute, probably about 10 years from now. As the tankers are coming up, they're just putting them -- they're just beaching them. They're -- when their time is up within this 15-year phase-out period, they're retiring them from the United States' service.

I don't believe that the oil companies of the world are ready for a sale in lower Cook Inlet. A year and a half ago I had the opportunity to meet with the Secretary of Interior, and at that time, he was a little bit sheepish about having to have oil sales anywhere. These are definitely not offers that anyone in the United States really care to receive. The people of Florida definitely don't want to have any OCS development. And the people of California definitely don't. And the people, generally, of Alaska don't either. And mostly it's because of the record of the oil companies.

My involvement with the Cook Inlet RCAC, I've spent literally hundreds of hours sitting around the table with oil people, and not only here in Alaska but in Washington, D.C., and abroad. And there's one commonality, and that is, is that they dictate the terms. They tell you exactly what they want to do, how they want to do it, when they're going to do it, and they expect to be able to do that.

Well, it's a new day and age, and it's time for us to

dictate the terms on how we're going to allow these folks to come in and develop these resources.

(Applause)

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At \$17.22 a barrel, it's not going to be any time soon. are not going to be able to come in here and do -- develop lower Cook Inlet the way lower Cook Inlet has to be developed, and spend the money that it's going to take to mitigate the way that they need to mitigate.

Other people have spoken about the inability to pick up oil in seas of above six feet. It's just a non-entity. There's no response for an oil spill there. But beyond that, there's the prevention side of things where the folks in upper Cook Inlet won't even replace an old mud boat that they use for their primary response vessel and put in an up-to-date omnidirectional tractor tug because it's going to cost them an extra million bucks a year.

We're really caught in a position here in lower Cook Inlet where, because there's production in upper Cook Inlet, the Secretary feels like, 'Well, I've got to come up with something in the United States so that the next -- in the election two years from now, this Administration isn't accused of having not had any oil development in the Outer Continental Shelf of the United States.' But it's not an appropriate event.

I'll tell you what: You guys can all come back, but

| before you do come back, why don't you ring us up and we'll    |
|--|
| tell you what our conditions are. And when you can write an    |
|  |
| EIS and you can write a development plan that meet the condi-  |
| tions of the folks that live here, and make us believe that    |
| it's going to be developed in a safe way, in a prudent way, in |
| a way that meets all the concerns that you've here tonight,    |
| then you can come back, and we'll have a lovely discussion.    |
| Thank you.   |
| MR. BROCK: Thank you.  |
| (Applause)   |
| MS. BREIBY: Wendy Breiby. I was on the list after              |
| Steve Ruzanski?  |
|  |
| MR. BROCK: Wendy who? What's your name?                        |
| MS. BREIBY: Wendy Breiby.                                      |
| MR. BROCK: Breiby? After Steve who?                            |
| MS. BREIBY: Ruzanski.  |
| MR. BROCK: Oh, you didn't have a star. I'm sorry.              |
| MS. BREIBY: I thought I did, but, yeah.                        |
| MR. BROCK: Oh, okay. You're go yes, I have                     |
| passed your name, but you didn't have a star, but you're       |
| MS. BREIBY: You're right.                                      |
| MR. BROCK:welcome to go ahead.                                 |
| MS. BREIBY: Thank you.   |
| MR. BROCK: Please spell your name.                             |
| MS. BREIBY: W-e-n-d-y B-r-e-i-b-y.                             |

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My P.O. Box is number 255 in Homer. I am definitely opposed to Lease Sale 149 and any other lease sale in any other part of the world. I'm new to Alaska, but what is happening here affects me just as much as the destruction happening in the rest of the world. Not only will this be devastating to this area but also to the rest of the world.

PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MS. WENDY BREIBY

In fact, the reason I came here was to find a place where life still exists, where people care about life on earth, where life is more important than the almighty dollar. In this area, I've found much life and a wonderful community of concerned citizens. I cringe at the idea of a day where our children don't know what animals, trees, or any other life form are, a day where all of our surroundings are polluted and dead. The world will not survive on pollutants alone. In fact, we can't survive on pollutants at all.

If this day arrives, I guess you people can say that you were part of taking care of the population problem. I can only feel compassion for you people who are so caught up in money, power, and ownership that you fail to see the importance of such an ecosystem of life on earth, and that you will never feel the peace of mind as we feel when we're out in the wild with all its life. I know that until you understand what's around you will you be able to respect and appreciate it.

As long as the oil and gas industry and other big

| industry have power, alternative energies, which we know and    |
|---|
| they know exist, will stay hidden on the back burner. We don't  |
| need another drop of oil. I don't believe that you would        |
| continue oil and gas production anywhere, and especially not in |
| an area still recovering from the devastating Exxon Valdez      |
| spill, and where there is any life, especially the life that is |
| fighting to keep their species alive. I don't even want half    |
| of a percent of life to be affected. Thank you.                 |
| MR. BROCK: Thank you.   |
| (Applause)  |
| MR. BROCK: Robert Halpin?                                       |
| (Inaudible comment)   |
| MR. BROCK: Looks H-a-l-p-i-n, Post Office Box                   |
| 1051, Homer.  |
| (No audible response)   |
| MR. BROCK: Peggy Kleinbder, K-l-i K-l-e-i-n-b-                  |
| d-e-r?  |
| (Indiscernible audience response)                               |
| MR. BROCK: Okay.  |
| PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MS. PEGGY KLEINLEDER                        |
| I'm Peggy Kleinleder. That's K-l-e-i-n-l-e-d-e-r.               |
| MR. BOUDREAU: That's too fast.                                  |
| BY MS. KLEINLEDER (Resuming):                                   |
| I'm sorry. K-l-e-i-n-l-e-d-e-r. Post Office Box                 |
| 367, Homer. I'm representing myself and my family.              |

I oppose Oil Lease Sale 149. I've lived in Alaska all my life. My husband and I and our two children have made our home in Homer for the past seven years. I see no logic in pursuing development of Alaska's few remaining oil fields now. It is possible that in the distant future our children or grandchildren will decide that the risks of permanent damage to wildlife populations and the environment is worth the temporary economic and energy gain from development of the limited oil resources. Let's leave that decision to them. We have no right to deplete and jeopardize the environment that their future survival depends on.

We need to begin today to make the sacrifices involved in shifting the emphasis from fossil fuels to conservation and renewable resources. We must protect our precious fisheries and tourism industries.

My husband and children are involved in the Shore Bird Sister Schools project in which school children in the Lower 48 and in Alaska monitor the migration of shore birds up the West Coast from South America to their breeding grounds in the Arctic. Mud Bay, here in Kachemak Bay, has been identified by the Western Hemisphere Shore Bird Reserve Network as one of the habitat locations that is essential for maintaining the health of the world population of shore birds. The migrating birds and whales of Kachemak Bay are precious to citizens of many countries. We have no right to jeopardize the environment

that supports these world treasures. 1

> Imagine that you were planning to have elective surgery and that the surgeon told you that their techniques for sterilizing the instruments were not fully developed and that there would be a 100-percent chance of you getting hepatitis and a 72-percent chance of you getting AIDS. Let's not subject our oceans to those odds. Thank you.

> > MR. BROCK: Thank you.

> > > (Applause)

MR. BROCK: Jonathan? Oh. Welcome.

MASTER KLEINLEDER: Thank you.

MR. BROCK: Let me see if I can get that down a little lower for you. There we go.

## PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MASTER JONATHAN ALLEN KLEINLEDER

My name is Jonathan Allen Kleinleder, and my mom Hi. I'm the same address as my mom. just went up.

I'm against the oil sale because it can kill many The animals are depending on us because that this is their habitat. Many of us want to stop the oil sale -- lease sale. We are using a lot of tenacity to save the animals and their habitat. Oil and Homer don't mix. Cancel Lease Sale 149.

(Applause)

MR. BROCK: Thank you.

MS. BUTTERS: I'm not on the list, but I have to go,

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so I'm just going to do this now. Okav? 1 MR. BROCK: Pardon me? 2 3 MS. BUTTERS: I'm not on the list, but I have to go, so I'm just going to do this now. 4 PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MS. KIMA BUTTERS 5 Okav. My name is Kima Butters, and my address is 6 7 P.O. .... MR. BROCK: Would you spell your last name? 8 9 BY MS. BUTTERS (Resuming): 10 Oh, I'm sorry. Kima, K-i-m-a, and Butters, B-u-t-11 And my address is P.O. Box 1223, Homer. t-e-r-s. 12 I'm here tonight, as is everyone else, to express my 13 strong opposition to the Sale Lease 149. I was born in Homer 14 and have lived here for 17 years and am proud to call it home. 15 I plan to travel after graduating but know I'll be back. This 16 land is too beautiful to stay away. I want to be able to come back and see it as beautiful as when I left. And I want my 17 18 future children to see and understand why they, too, must 19 unfortunately keep a constant vigil against those who would try 20 to take places like this away. 21 The oil and gas companies have to start looking 22 beyond today's dollars and ahead to tomorrow's losses. Prog-23 ress is one thing; blatant greed is another. Those running the oil companies just don't care. They don't have to; they don't 24 25 live here. When the oil's gone, they'll move on, leaving us

with the death and destruction. That's all we have to show for this.

We are here tonight with a clear message: We love our home the way it is. And to the Lease Sale 149, we say with absolute conviction, We don't want it.

MR. BROCK: Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. BROCK: Bremicker, B-r-e-m-i-c-k-e-r, followed by Jennifer Edwards.

(Pause - Whispered conversations)

## PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MR. RICHARD "BUMPPO" BREMICKER

Good evening. My name is Bumppo Bremicker,

Richard — usually known as Bumppo. I've been a resident of

the Kachemak Bay area for 25 years. I'm a commercial fisherman

and a charter boat captain. I've raised three children in this

area, one who has also worked as a commercial fisherman and

charter boat deckhand.

I and my family, as everyone in this area, is, to some degree, dependent on the fish and wildlife and scenic beauty we have all around us. I'd like to put up this marine chart showing some of the resources of lower Cook Inlet and areas of their abundance. So I have this chart here, and it covers most of the area of the lease sale, just south of Kalgin Island down here.

Thanks, Eddie. Here.

Yeah, there we go. Okay. So I wanted to show you guys this chart. It -- like I say, it doesn't go quite as far down south -- past Cape Douglas as the lease area, but it covers most of it. These are some of the resources that I know about. I'm a commer- -- like I said, I'm a commercial fisherman, charter boat captain, so I've been all over this area. And other people, too, that I've talked to have helped add things on this.

And there's -- if you'll look at this, this is just a bare minimum of the things that are around. I mean, we could write a lot of these names all over this chart. There's herring fishing across Kamishak. There's herring in Chulitna Bay, herring up in Tuxedni Bay. All those spawn on the beaches, and, you know, oil would affect that big time, like it has in Prince William Sound.

Down the middle of the Inlet we have, of course, salmon fishing, the drift fleet. We have the halibut fishing, the charter boat halibut fishing. We -- all over the Inlet we have cod just about everywhere. There's otters, there's winter king fishing off the bluff. It just goes on and on. And there's clam beds all along this side of the Inlet, razor clam beds.

I haven't read the whole EIS, but from what I understand, there isn't any mention of razor clams in there. They

mention intertidal organisms and low-energy beaches or something. Well, these are high-energy beaches. The razor clam beds are famous all over Alaska and probably the world, and those would be tremendously affected by any oil spills. And we have, you know, Kachemak Bay full of stuff -- king crab, tanner crab, otters, kelp beds, besides all the smaller organisms that feed everything.

I drew in one of the gyres, as been mentioned, the gyres that are so critical to this whole area. Here's one of them here. This one here. This is one; there's other ones over in Kamishak, too. These areas, this whole idea of the Inlet flushing out, you know, I've fished halibut for many, many years in the Inlet, and in the old days when we used to actually be able to sleep at night and fish halibut, when it got dark, we just turned the engine off and we'd just drift. And you'd drift up and down, and you'd end up, usually, in about the same place you started. You didn't get flushed out of Cook Inlet. You know, everything stays here. This is a myth that it flushes out.

And so all this stuff ends up here mixing up and fe- -- and getting into the whole ecosystem. So we got bears, of course, over here. There are brown bears over here in Kamishak, foxes. I think it goes on -- whales. People -- you know, there's whales all around the Inlet. See whales all the time, you go out there and charter fish. This is one of the

big things that people love to see, of course, is the whales --1 2 gray whales, fin whales, minke whales, orca whales, beluga 3 They're all over the place. There's just -- you know. And this -- so I'm going 4 5 to turn this in to you. And, of course, I've got the view 6 marked here. The view is critical, too, of course, all over 7 the place. So I'm going to give this chart to you, and maybe you can -- quys can take a good close look at it. And sometime 8 9 today I'd love to take you out there and see it close-hand, if 10 you haven't already. 11 (Applause) Thank you. One moment. 12 MR. BROCK: MR. BREMICKER: Excuse me. 13 Yeah. 14 MR. BOUDREAU: I neither caught your name because you 15 spoke it too fast..... 16 MR. BREMICKER: Okay. MR. BOUDREAU: ....or I don't know how to spell it. 17 18 MR. BREMICKER: Okay. Well, I'll tell you what. 19 It's Bumppo, B-u-m-p-p-o, Bremicker, B-r-e-m-i-c-k-e-r. And 20 I'm a resident of Fritz Creek. But I've got a few more things I just wanted to show you -- give you this chart. 21 22 MR. BROCK: Thank you. 23 MR. BREMICKER: Thank you. 24 (Pause - Side comments) 25 BY MR. BREMICKER (Resuming):

And so like I say, I love this area. I fully intend to live here the rest of my life and will do whatever is in my power to protect the ecosystem that supports myself, my family, and my community. Oil and gas production poses too great a risk to this area. Our economy is based on the natural beauty of Cook Inlet and Kachemak Bay. Oil rigs, even if they were non-polluting, would interfere with that natural beauty.

I have seen and participated in the demise of many commercial fisheries in the past 25 years. King crab, tanner crab, dungeness crab, pink shrimp, pot shrimp, clams, and salmon. I'm sure that our greed as fishermen is partly responsible for this. But I also know that animals, such as barnacles and sea urchins and sea anemones, are not as numerous in the tide pools my children grew up watching as they once were. I suspect chronic pollution from 25 years of oil drilling and dumping of drilling muds into Cook Inlet may be the cause.

And if the small creatures of the tide pools are being killed, so are the plankton forms of crab and shrimp that make up the great soup that is stirred by the tides of Cook Inlet. Contrary to the dreams of the oil companies that pollution is okay in Cook Inlet because it is flushed out twice a day like a giant toilet, the chronic dumping of pollutants from drilling and boat discharges get trapped in the gyres that are critical to the sea life and our lives.

The EIS study that the government has obviously spent

such large amounts of money on is a good thing in itself. The more understanding of the ecology of Cook Inlet, the better. It's about time we make a continuing study of the effects the oil industry has had, and is having, on this area. But in spite of all the statistics and graphs and interesting information contained in the study, the real heart of the matter is missing. That is, Why risk something as productive and beautiful as Cook Inlet and the communities it supports to make a few outsiders rich and maybe pump a few more gallons of gas for our cars?

Yes, I drove here tonight, and probably some of my clothes are made from oil products. But that doesn't mean I don't wish for alternatives or that we have to ruin one of the entire world's natural treasures to get at a little more oil. The people here tonight are trying to tell you what I heard Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, Henry Cisneros, on the National Press Club say the other day on the radio, that the people who live in an area know what's best for them. What you see tonight is true democracy in action.

The oil company executives who want to drill in.....

(Off record)

(Tape Change - Tape No. 4 of 5)

(On record)

BY MR. BREMICKER (Continuing):
.....Louisiana, Texas, and upper Cook Inlet. We're not going

to let them do it here. Thank you. 1 MR. BROCK: Thank you. 2 (Applause) 3 4 MR. BROCK: Jennifer Edwards, followed by Allison Teague, I believe it is. 5 MS. TOBIESSEN: My name isn't Jennifer Edwards. She 6 told me that she had to leave early and that she left you a 7 letter, but if you don't mind, I'd like to speak instead of 8 9 Jennifer. 10 MR. BROCK: Okav. 11 MS. TOBIESSEN: My name is Sonja Tobiessen. 12 Spell it. MR. BROCK: 13 S-o-n-j-a T-o-b-i-e-s-s-e-n. MS. TOBIESSEN: 14 PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MS. SONJA TOBIESSEN I live at the end of Fireweed Avenue and receive my 15 16 mail at Box 3522 in Homer. And I am representing myself and 17 future generations of Cook Inlet. I appreciate the opportunity to speak to those of the 18 19 MMS willing to listen regarding Federal Lease Sale 149, which I I have lived here on Kachemak Bay for over 12 20 strongly oppose. 21 years and have earned a living primarily on the water commercially fishing. Management of the fishing resources is far 22 from a perfected science in this part of the world, but it will 23 possibly become a moot point with little left to manage if oil 24

and gas development be given the opportunity to expand even

further south in Cook Inlet.

With the thousands of documented discharge violations on record committed by the oil companies in Cook Inlet over the last eight years, it seems to me they have not earned the privilege to expand their domain and will not until they can prove to those of us who live here that they are responsible by practicing zero discharge.

It is an established fact that fossil fuels are a finite resource. I've heard oil officials' estimates that there are only a few months' worth of oil at the present domestic use level within these 2 million acres we're speaking of. It hardly seems worth the potential damage to the water of Cook Inlet and the life that depends on this water to drill here. I'd be interested to know how soon the MMS will respond to the need of this country to allow the use of petroleum to fade gracefully into history as an early and crude attempt to provide energy for this planet.

Others tonight have pointed out the seismic instability of this area; the treacherous weather, currents, and ice of Cook Inlet; and the protected refuges and critical habitat areas bordering the proposed lease sale area. Those factors, not to mention the extent to which we depend on the Inlet for our livelihoods, seem reason enough to cancel Lease Sale 149.

I resent having to testify once again against yet another oil lease sale. The people of Bristol Bay have pre-

vented oil drilling in their bioregion. We have prevented oil 1 drilling here in the past, and I hope to the Great Spirit that 2 we do it again now and that you honor our request to release 3 this lease sale. Thank you. 4 MR. BROCK: 5 Thank you. 6 (Applause) Allison Teague, followed by Margi Bland-7 MR. BROCK: 8 ing. 9 MS. TEAGUE: Hi. Allison Teague, P.O. Box 3912, Homer. 10 11 MR. BROCK: T-e-a-u-.... 12 MS. TEAGUE: T-e-a-q-u-e. 13 MR. BROCK: T-e-a-q-u-e. 14 MS. TEAGUE: Right. PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MS. ALLISON TEAGUE 15 16 I'm here representing myself and my friends and their 17 children and my six nieces and nephews who have never been to 18 Alaska, and I hope that they will. My home is on the bluff overlooking Cook Inlet. And 19 20 since I found out about Oil Lease Sale 149, I've had trouble 21 sleeping at night for fear that when I wake up in the morning, 22 even the tankers that go by will somehow have caused a spill. 23 And the thought of having rigs out there is a nightmare, liter-24 ally. I came here because of the aesthetic quality of the 25 environment. I'm an artist, and I appreciate that more than

anything else. I've traveled around the world, and I know that this is one of the most beautiful spots and worth every effort to preserve it.

I personally believe that everything on this planet and in the universe is connected and that what we do here affects every other person, thing, atom, wave throughout this planet and the universe. I feel very strongly, from a philosophical point of view and from a spiritual point of view, that oil is the detritus of the plant. It is the feces of the planet. We should have left it alone. We should have let it stay where it was.

This can be the beginning. This can be the start of the change of showing that we can truly evolve to greater beings than we've shown so far on this planet. We have a grave responsibility to the future generations of any human being on this planet. Environmental sciences dealing with geology say that this planet is an endangered planet. That makes us an endangered species. How can we allow something like Oil Lease Sale 149 to go ahead?

This is a new era. It's time to change. There are alternative energies out there and designs in places that we have only to take advantage of that will provide the same economic benefits to people. It will give people jobs, et cetera, et cetera. There are other things. We don't need to pursue this any longer.

This is the end of the road, and I say it's the end of the line for oil. No on Oil Lease Sale 149.

(Applause)

MR. BROCK: Margi Blanding, followed by Michael Scott.

## PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MS. MARGI BLANDING

Hi. My name is Margi Blanding, M-a-r-g-i, B as in Boy, -l-a-n-d-i-n-g. I also live in Homer, P.O. Box 3355.

Most of what I, too, was going to say tonight is -has been said. I, too, am a supporter of Alternative 2. I
would not like to see oil happening in lower Cook Inlet.

It may be somewhat easy for you here to leave tonight and say, 'Well, that's Homer, and Homer's known as a bit of a radical town, an environmentalist town,' but I, too, had that problem. Is it just me? Do I just want to protect my back yard? Is it just that I don't want to look at the oil rigs?

And I wasn't happy with that because I want to share the responsibility with the rest of the world.

But I took a look around, and I looked through
your -- through the Environmental Impact Statement, and I
wanted to find some support for how I feel, and I did. It was
right there. And I blew it up on the wall, and it's your
map -- and I don't know which page it is. I can't find it.
But that was the evidence that I needed, that and there's a
couple of statements in your Environmental Impact Statement.

Ouote:

"The coast in the proposed Sale 149 area and the marine environment offshore contain some of the most beautiful shore and ocean features in the world."

Across from that quote is this map right over there.

I've colored it in; I've enhanced it a little bit.

And you guys probably know this map real well. We all know
this map real well. All those colored-in areas are the
national parks and preserves and the state parks around. The
critical areas are not colored in there because I don't know
where they all are; there's a lot of them. But what I noticed
when I looked at that map is that that's a lot of area. And
that Oil Lease Sale Area 149 is smack dab in the middle of
them. For me, what those lands mean is that this area is
important. It's not just me that thinks so.

Surrounding Oil Lease Sale Area 149 is Katmai National Park, Lake Clark National Park, Kenai Fjords, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, Kenai National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge — you know them all. I'm not going to go through them all. McNeil River State Game Park and lots of important areas, important areas from the national standpoint, important areas from the state standpoint, and important areas from the local standpoint.

So it's not just Homerites that are saying, 'We don't

want it here.' It's not just Homerites that are saying lower Cook Inlet is an important area. It's the nation, and that's a national treasure right there. People have fought to have that preserved, and we have no right in threatening it. The whole nation needs to know that national parks may well be in danger.

The Environmental Impact Statement says -- itself says that there is indeed going to be pollution if there is oil development, and there is going to be spills if there is oil development. That's not a question. The question is, Is it worth it?

There's a second thing for me that is real important as far as the oil and gas lease sale goes, and you've seen that here tonight, how strong the community is. The community of Homer is real strong, and it's nice to see people come out like this. In the last four days some of us were concerned that maybe Homer didn't know about this meeting, and so we were kind of silly about that. But -- 'cause everyone seemed to know. So a petition started going around, and in four days, this petition gained, it looks like about 500 signatures. And I will pass this along to Director Gottlieb and with a count of how many.

And all these people are opposed to Oil Lease Sale

149, not just, well, partially opposed, or we'd like to see it

only in this area or that area. These people are opposed to

any oil drilling happening in lower Cook Inlet. They're sup-

portive of Alternative 2.

I also think that Alternative 2 would be the only sound environmental choice, and I know that's what your job is, so I hope you pass that word along to those who need to hear it. Thank you very much.

MR. BROCK: Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. BROCK: Michael Scott, followed by Megan Corazza.

## PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MR. MICHAEL SCOTT

Hello. My name's Michael Scott, and I live at 667
West Fairview, Apartment C, Homer, Alaska. I haven't lived
there very long; I'm a newcomer to Alaska. And I suppose that
leaves my opinion, you know, somewhat in question of credibility. I don't know how it is to live in Alaska or where
Alaska wants to go with its development, but I just came here
because I'm a United States citizen and I'd like to put some
input into what I perceive as a big mistake.

Homer is a -- I enjoy living in Homer. It's a place of incomparable and stunning beauty. I enjoy just driving to work every morning. I'm stunned daily by the incredible beauty of this place. On a one-hour lunch break I can go take my brown bag lunch five miles from where I work and eat lunch with a hundred bald eagles. There's not very many people in the United States that can say that.

I've been driving around Homer looking for some real

estate 'cause I'd like to buy some real estate and build a home here and live here for the rest of my life. I've found that the place I'd like to live is a place that has the nicest view, and that's Diamond Ridge Drive or Skyline. Up on Skyline Drive, lots cost around thirty, thirty-five, forty thousand dollars. That's a lot. I own property in New Mexico and Washington. I've never paid that much money for a lot. Because what these people are selling is not land; they're selling a view, a stunning view of pristine wilderness.

Well, if Lease Sale 149 goes through, me, as a buyer, when I go to hack out the negotiation to buy this property, I'm going to remind this seller that since Lease Sale 149 has gone through, that an oil spill in Homer is imminent, and that the oil companies are coming here. And therefore, I'm not going to pay him top dollar for his real estate because when the oil companies come here, they're going to bring storage tanks, storage sheds, increased truck traffic, pipes, and a large population of transient high-paid oil field workers that are going to come in here during the boom, whoop it up, make a lot of money, have a great time sport fishing, and you can be sure that they're not going to give a damn about the steelhead runs in the Anchor River 20 years from now. And when they leave, they're going to leave and leave Homer in a worse shape than when they found it.

Well, what I would say to the seller of this property

is that's -- I'm not going to pay top dollar for your land because of the negative impact of what's impending here, and that's a big oil spill and a lot of dead animals. Well, you might conceivably argue that oil development in a small town is good for the real estate market, like, for example, Warm Sutter (ph) at Wyoming. When the oil boom came there, yeah, it was good for the real estate market for a while. Rents went through the roof; prices of houses went through the roof. Land tripled in value.

The point here, though, is that Warm Sutter (ph), Wyoming, and no other small town in the United States is comparable to Homer. Homer is the incomparable. They don't have view property there, or any place else, like they have it here.

So I think that the development of oil in the southern part of the Cook Inlet would be a real detriment to the people of Homer. My point being that I would much rather see the defeat of this lease sale than to see it go through. I would rather pay two dollars more a gallon for gas, and sell my eight-cylinder truck and drive a four-cylinder truck, and pay top dollar for any real estate I buy around here if I could be assured that when I watch the sun set, it sets on the pristine wilderness with clean water, and not through the silhouette of some ugly, disgusting manmade offshore oil platform. Thanks.

MR. BROCK: Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. BROCK: Megan Corazza, followed by Lawrence Carlton.

### PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MS. MEGAN CORAZZA

My name is Megan Corazza; that's C-o-r-a-z-z-a. My address is Box 1320, and I'm representing myself.

I'm a sophomore at Homer High, and when I was told about Lease Sale 149, I was furious. The oil companies in the upper Inlet have treated the area and its residents with little respect. Their repeated violations of the federal Clean Water Act demonstrate blatant disregard for the well-being of the environment and the animal life. Not only have their illegal actions endangered the environment but also local residents.

In the Poppy Lane case, an oil company in the upper Inlet dumped polluted waste into a gravel pit without having a permit to do so, and the waste leached into the ground, polluting the water of one family's home. And the occupants of that home have developed serious irreversible health problems directly from the toxic compounds.

If the oil companies act so irresponsibly with the area that they already occupy, why should they be allowed to spread destruction further down the Peninsula? They have not showed themselves worthy of being entrusted with developing lower Cook Inlet safely and wisely.

I was directly involved with the cleanup of the Exxon Valdez spill, and I work on a commercial fishing boat in Prince

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William Sound. So I have had first-hand experiences with the destruction caused by oil spills. I do recognize the economic benefits and everyday applications of oil for Alaskans, but I do not believe that the amount of oil that could be found in lower Cook Inlet would significantly increase the total amount of oil being drilled in Alaska enough to justify endangering yet another 2 million acres of Alaskan wilderness.

MR. BROCK: Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. BROCK: Lauren Carlton, followed by Glen Caldwell.

### PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MS. LAUREN CARLTON

That's L-a-u-r-e-n Carlton. I live at -- my mailing address is P.O. Box 198, Homer, Alaska.

I've come up here because this is important to me, like it is everybody else here, and I appreciate you coming down here to hear us out again and to hear what, really, this place means to us and how important it is to preserve it the way it is and to preserve it for our future generations to come.

I come here also as someone who lived on Kalgin
Island, on the north end, last summer, setnet fishing, and I'll
be there again this summer. And I got to tell you, I do not
like the oil rigs in northern Cook Inlet. They're loud; their
crap from their oil rigs comes on my beach, in my nets. I also

fish over on the west side between Big River and Drift River, and we used to have walruses come all the way up here to Kalgin Island, 7 to 10 of them. This year we saw one.

I don't want to necessarily blame it on the oil rigs, but, to me, there might be a correlation. To me, there's a correlation from the pollution coming off the oil rigs and the decline of our resources on Kalgin Island. We can't even clam dig any more on the Island. They're just not there. And I fish with neighbors who have been there 25, 30 years, and they'll tell you sadly how things have declined. And they believe in their hearts that these oil rigs in the upper Cook Inlet have something to do with it because the oil rigs, there weren't near the problems in the environment and the ecosystem and the marine life surrounding upper Cook Inlet that there are now.

Also, I want to say we should look at this from the way Native -- my Native American ancestors look at the land. It is sacred. Why can't we learn from them? Why can't we learn that if we're willing to preserve a church and let it sit for 200, 300 years, why can't we let a wilderness stay there, pristine as it's always been? Why can't we leave it for the generations to come, to appreciate it for the way it is, untouched by development, untouched by pollution? Let's leave it so that our children and future generations can have something that is sacred and gives them something back in peace of

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 mind and teaches them to love the land and to respect it. We've got to think about that.

There are several Native villages that would be affected by these oil rigs coming into lower Cook Inlet. I don't think they would appreciate it. I can tell you one thing: They were greatly affected by the oil spill of the Glacier Bay in 1987. They were greatly affected by the oil spill of 1989. When are we going to learn that it affects us, not only physically but mentally, socially, spiritually.

I directly worked on the oil spill from day ten on.

I have worked also on tug boats as a U.S. merchant marine ablebodied seaman in Prince William Sound escorting the tankers. I
have worked on the spill response drills, and what -- and I
have also worked on the Valdez Star, which is the only spill
response vessel in Alaska that can handle any oil spills that
would be over 5,000 gallons. And to tell you the truth, it's
not a perfected science at all -- it's scooping up oil.

We practice on the Valdez Star with oranges, with styrofoam, and one time, they did practice with real that they found floating around. And they weren't able to get it all because the seas were four feet high. That's nothing compared to what we get out here. In the Shelikof, in lower Cook Inlet, upper Cook Inlet, let me tell you, the currents that run through here are hell. They are something. When you're out there in a little skiff with your setnet, and you're trying to

pick it up against a current that's going about 10 knots, can you imagine trying to wrangle in an oil spill from a rig? I can't. I just can't see us being able to do it technologically.

So I don't feel it's worth trying to even fool ourselves that we can wrestle in an oil spill. I do not think that we want to be that experiment, or we want to be when everything is on paper (sic). But when it comes to the reality, we really can't handle our oil spills. I know first-hand, in Prince William Sound, in our drills.

We got people from Louisiana and Texas being employed by the spill emergency response companies that get the contracts from Alyeska to be prepared for an oil spill. And those guys, when they first came up, they could not find their way from Hinchinbrook Entrance back to Valdez Narrows without their Lorans. I mean, they just didn't know their way around. They sustained \$50,000 damage to one of their 110-foot vessels in a storm because they didn't know how to lash down their equipment properly.

So I don't want to trust the possibility of us having an oil spill from these oil rigs in the hands of these people that supposedly are ready to take care of our seas in the event of an oil spill. And also, one thing I might add, you know, throw away oil spills, throw away the scientific data. It's just common sense that what we have out here is pretty darned

nice. And when we had an oil rig from Singapore waiting to get 1 their permits to go up the upper Inlet last year, last spring, 2 3 I saw that oil rig in our beautiful bay, and I thought, 'Hell, I don't want to see another -- I do not want to see a rig 4 out here, ever.' 5 And I think common sense tells us that what we have 6 7 is so wonderful, so beautiful, and it supports so many things, 8 so many different livelihoods exist in this beautiful bay and beautiful Inlet, let's not compromise it. Let's hold the 9 sacredness to our hearts, and let's leave it alone. Thank you. 10 MR. BROCK: Thank you. 11 12 (Applause) MR. BROCK: Glen Campbell? 13 (No audible response) 14 MR. BROCK: Caldwell. I'm sorry. Glen Caldwell. 15 (No audible response) 16 MR. BROCK: Okay. Let's take a quick 10-minute 17 18 break, and we got 15 more to go, and we'll finish those, and 19 then whoever else that did not sign up. So 10 minutes. 20 (Off record) 21 (On record) MR. BROCK: We're back on the record. The first one 22 23 24 25

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little slower than we have been. We're getting a little problem there in making sure we have the correct name.

#### PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MS. LINDA REDMAN

So it's Linda Redman, R-e-d-m-a-n. And I -- my post office box is 2731 here in Homer.

I am also opposed to the Oil Lease Sale 149. The Oil Lease Sale 149 Environmental Impact Statement admits that lower Cook Inlet is, quote, "one of the most active volcanic regions in the world," unquote.

Last month in Homer, there were several strong tremors. To place it here, for this reason, is an unacceptable risk. As long as this is a draft document, I would urge you to help us with research as far as the environmental situation in this area so that we have clear and details regarding actual seismic activity, in the past and projected details for the future, or projected seismic details.

I would like to see the Environmental Impact Statement reflect the level -- I would like to see it reflect that
the level of risk to the vast majority of Homer residents is
unacceptable, that the vast majority of people here will not
tolerate toxins and drilling rigs in the lower Cook Inlet. We
want to clean up our sea, and that means zero tolerance for
things that would hurt it.

I would like to see the Statement recorded -- I would like to see recorded in this document an accurate indication of

the overall environmental impact that has already occurred in the lower Cook Inlet region over the past 30 years. It is important to know this because I think it would show how fragile the water here is. The Environmental Impact Statement needs to reflect the overall impact of pollution as well as the actual situation of all the sea life and coastal wildlife.

Many members of our community depend on a subsistence lifestyle. This includes several Russian communities as well as the Native villages in the surrounding -- surrounding the area. These areas -- these cultures depend on a subsistence way of life. This oil lease sale is unacceptable for the needs of the people of the Kachemak Bay region. It is also a threat to the fish and the wilderness that hundreds of thousands of people around the world depend on seeing as a continuous resource.

What are we really talking about here? Our health? The sea's health? Or are we talking about a culture with an addiction to a destructive form of energy to fuel its civilization? After looking at the Minerals Management document, I am not convinced this oil lease sale will add to the health of ourselves, our bay, our fish, our tourist industry, our addiction to destructive energy.

I understand that the MMS has a mission to locate domestic sources of energy for our nation. I urge you to look at what we are wasting and help work on the preservation and

efficiency of the resources that we already have available. Up at Prudhoe Bay, there's been continuous flares flaring natural gas for 20 years. And I've been told, like the amount that they burn on a daily basis would like heat Alaska, heat all the homes in Alaska. Things like that are not acceptable, especially if we are concerned about energy in this country.

I would like to see automobiles that burn -- you know, that are very efficient, and we have that capability.

And I would like to see the Minerals Service look into that and see documents that, even in this particular document, show what potential there is for energy efficiency and what reserves we have there in this country.

I would like to see alternative energy development options, and this presented in a realistic way, realistic format in the document. That's -- I'd like to see especially detailed information on specific alternatives regarding tidal energy and wind. I would like to see fair comparisons of costs regarding benefits and risks. I think it is possible to also make this document really concise with very good information in it that could be footnoted.

I want my community and our country to make it easy and cheap to use energy that does not harm our air and water. Development of clean, healthy energy would ensure our national security. Thanks.

MR. BROCK: Thank you.

(Applause)

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2 MR. BROCK: Mike O'Meara, followed by Linda Feiler.

#### PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MR. MIKE O'MEARA

Gosh, you got all this junk up here. I don't have room for mine. More memorabilia for you. This was gathered on the spot out on the road the other day when some people got together for a little impromptu, I guess, demonstration is what you call it. Anyway, those people who passed by or sat in signed this thing, and I guess I'll send it back with you along with your other toys and things.

MR. BROCK: Okay.

(Applause)

MR. BROCK: Can I fold it?

MR. O'MEARA: Oh, I'll leave that up to you guys.

MR. BROCK: Thank you.

BY MR. O'MEARA (Resuming):

My name's Mike O'Meara. That's O'-M-e-a-r-a. My mailing address is Box 1125, Homer, Alaska.

I left L.A. about 27 years ago, and first time I went around Baycrest Hill, like so many other people that have talked to you tonight, I knew I was home. Had to go back for a year, but I made a beeline back to Alaska, and as soon as I could find a place to live down here, I moved down here, too. Took eight years though, eight years in Anchorage.

I guess you know my position 'cause you know me. I

don't think that this lease sale is a good idea, and I don't think it's in the best interests of the state or the nation. I support Alternative 2, and I'd like to suggest that you guys take a real good hard look at this document you've produced and think about what you wrote in there because I think just reading what you wrote tells us that it's impossible to develop this area in an environmentally responsible manner, which means you ought to change the suggested alternative. You guys ought to be suggesting Alternative 2 to Bruce Babbitt.

What'd you think of our turnout tonight?

MR. BROCK: Good.

(Applause)

BY MR. O'MEARA (Resuming):

You know, this is a little different place than Anchorage or Valdez or Kenai. And I think the difference is, this is a community. And I don't know if that really means anything to you guys; I hope it does. You all seem like nice fellows. I've seen Ray before. I've seen Bob a lot of times and talked to him. I don't know you, Barry, but I think you're like the rest of us. You know, you have lives that you lead and things that you value and love. And I'd just like you to, for a minute as you sit here, put yourselves in our place.

A lot of us have talked about the experience of the Exxon Valdez. That's because none of us are ever, ever, as long as we live, going to forget it. We can't. None of us

ever want to see it again.

This document says that if you hold this lease sale, we're going to have other oil spills here. Maybe they'll be a lot smaller, but maybe they won't. As people have said over and over again tonight, the cost is too high, the risk is too great, the loss is unimaginable.

I'm not going to go into great detail tonight.

Everybody's tired, and that's more appropriate for written comments, and I'll give those to you before the deadline. I've spent a lot of time with the document already; I'm going to have to spend a lot more.

I would say this, though: Keep in mind that if you sell this lease sale and there's an oil spill in Cook Inlet of any substantial size, if you think this turnout tonight was impressive, wait and see what happens then.

So what's the issue here? I guess basically it's been said a lot, but I'll say it again: Are we willing to displace the existing values of this area, the environmental quality, the unique beauty, community, all of the things that that entails, in order for profits for multi-national corporations and a little bit of revenue for the federal government? That's really what we're talking about here.

And it's a real issue; I realize that because the OCS Program, as I understand it, has been the second largest generator of revenue for this country right under the IRS. So I

know you're under pressure to sell leases. But it doesn't have a damned thing to do with energy independence, as people have mentioned tonight, because, first of all, at the max, going by your figures anyway, there's two months' supply of oil in there in terms of the amount of consumption that this country goes through everyday. Two months. Is it worth two months to run the doomsday machine out there, like L.A., and destroy what we've got here out in the Inlet? I don't think so.

Another factor was mentioned tonight, too. A good part of that oil will probably be exported. So I think there's a good deal of hypocrisy at work, not with you, fellows, but with the policy-makers.

I won't go into a lot of detail here about what's at stake. People have mentioned the view. If you're not interested in the aesthetics, think of it this way: To us, the view is dollars and jobs. There's the fishery, 6,672 seasonal jobs, at last count. It's hard to sell fish if your customers outside think of the place as being a place of tainted waters. That's an impact that I don't think was even addressed in here, the perceptions of the people outside with regard to the product.

People have mentioned, again, the 13 parks, refuges, sanctuaries, and other special public lands that have been set aside around here. People come from all over the world to see those. Again, that translates into jobs for us. And as a

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reminder, tourism is the fastest growing segment of the Alaska

economy. It's certainly very important here. And all the wildlife.

What the Draft Environmental Impact Statement tells us is that if development occurs, there's going to be chronic pollution, and there are going to be accidental spills. Ιt tells us there's going to be local disruption of the economy from time to time. It tells us that visual qualities in these federal lands are going to be disrupted. It tells us that subsistence harvests are going to take a real hard hit from time to time. And with subsistence harvests, as you point out in the document, you're talking also about the culture of the people who practice that subsistence way of life.

Expenses, property taxes are going to go up if there's development. I can talk to that from experience. I first bought my property here, the great pipeline boom was just getting under way. Within a period of seven years, my taxes went up 740 percent. And there wasn't any oil around here; it was indirect. It was all the speculation and the land trading, all that loose money floating around. But I wasn't making any of it. I still had to pay the taxes; I still have to pay them today. So it didn't help me very much, and it won't help me if you do it to me again.

So what's wrong with the Statement? As I said, I'm not going to go into great detail, but I'll mention a few

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things that occurred to me, and other people mentioned it, too.

When you look at the document, even though you've done a much better job this time than you did the last time in terms of at least mentioning the differences between upper and lower Cook Inlet, especially in terms of the social structure and the economy, you still haven't got it right. And it's still easy to see that this document is actually based on science with an agenda. And, gentlemen, one of the things that was wrong with the science that was done after the Exxon Valdez oil spill was it was science with an agenda, too, on both sides.

The oil companies wanted to prove that it wasn't such The federal and state governments wanted to show a big deal. as much damage as they could. As a result, what we have now are a lot of damned inconclusive studies that don't help us a whole lot. Science with an agenda is useless.

The National Research Council conducted a formal review of MMS in its ESP Program and found it wanting in 1989, 1992, and 1993. I think you guys are trying to overcome that; I think you're working on that here. But you haven't done it. It was mentioned tonight that there are an awful lot of inhouse studies here that are quoted, and I doubt seriously that many of those at least have had peer review, or at least proper peer review.

In reading over the document, I see in there what

appear to me assumptions that are very speculative in many cases. This is especially too -- especially true with relationship to risk projections. I see conclusions that often fail to reflect the data, at least the data that's presented. I see assessment of significance of impacts that appears to be biased and judgmental.

For example, I'll quote one thing in there that struck me in particular. And that had to do with the effect on some of those public lands, those parks and refuges and other types of special areas in the event that oil was spilled on them. And the description was that there'd be a very slightly reduced visual quality following such a spill. And it reminded me of all those photos of what happened after the Exxon Valdez spill. And it reminded me of some of the shorelines I visited after that. I wouldn't call that "slight."

MR. BROCK: Mike, can you summarize?

MR. O'MEARA: Yeah, I will.

#### BY MR. O'MEARA (Resuming):

And there are important impacts omitted, too. For example, in discussing that issue, nowhere in there did I find reference to what the visual impacts of the rigs would be. And people have mentioned that several times tonight. Nor did I find any indication of what those rigs working out there and discharging produced waters, cuttings, and what have you, what that -- what influence that would have on those people in the

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villages who were involved in subsistence, aside from a spill.

A spill isn't the only thing that will have impacts.

And I'm going to really wrap it up now, but there's — the one glaring omission that I'd like to mention tonight is nowhere in this document is there any mention of the planning phase impacts. This lease sale has already had impacts here. The fact that I have had to spend the last two weeks trying to deal with this issue, and will spend much more time, is one of those impacts. I could have been working; I could have been visiting my mother in Los Angeles; I could have been on vacation. That's an impact.

I'm very judicious in my use of an automobile. I try to restrict my trips to town and conduct all of my business when I'm here so I don't have to keep driving around and burning more fuel. I've burned a lot of fuel because of this oil and gas lease sale, coming and going, connecting with people, trying to make sure that everybody knows what's going on and that we have something to say.

(Applause)

I'm going to recommend you guys all read a book here because it deals with that issue and a lot of others. You may be familiar with it already. It's called Oil in Troubled

Waters by William R. Frutenberg (ph) and Robert Gamling (ph).

And it's published in '94, State University of New York Press.

And it deals with this thing that's going on here tonight, with

why the OCS Program has been rejected everywhere in the United States except off the coast of Louisiana and Texas. And it talks about how maybe the Minerals Management Service can do a little bit better job of dealing with people's concerns. And it isn't a condemnation of you guys either. I mean, it's a look at the issue, and it tries to be constructive.

So there's a lot of other stuff to talk about, but I'm going to lay the paper on you later.

MR. BROCK: Thank you for your comments.

(Applause)

MR. BROCK: Linda, followed by Josh Brooks.

### PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MS. LINDA FEILER

My name is Linda Feiler, F-e-i-l-e-r, and I'm at Box 148, Anchor Point, Alaska 99556.

It's always hard to follow Mike O'Meara and everybody else who spoke so eloquently, so I'm not going to repeat every single detail that we hope we've drilled you with.

But I'm here representing my family that came up to visit and fell in love with the area and every tourist that came to my gift shop over the past 18 years, with pens raised, ready to sign whatever petition I had out trying to protect the water, the wolves, the river, or whatever else was being polluted or destroyed. I'm sure if I contacted all of them, they would all write you the same letter, asking you to omit this sale so that they can come back up.

In the 18 years I've been here, we've had horrible problems with oil. We drank oil in Anchor Point; we had benzene in our water at 200 parts per million. And until we caused a royal stink, we didn't get it omitted. We still have problems in Anchor Point. There are about 1,400 toxic dump sites on the Kenai Peninsula.

Besides the fact that deforestation is going on everywhere, none of us want to see our lands destroyed by -- I mean, our homes destroyed on the water side. We face Cook Inlet up in Anchor Point, and a lot of us fish there, and a lot of us eat off the coast.

In your document, you refer to a pipeline that's going to be three miles outside the coast of Anchor Point. I don't think anybody in Anchor Point is going to be able to handle more benzene. I personally would have liked to have seen some document that shows how many deaths there's been in the area and whether any of the deaths were related to consumption of benzene. Maybe benzene was only a partial reason why these people died, but a lot of my friends have died of cancer in Anchor Point. And a lot of people in Homer are dead, and there are a lot of birth defects that go on. And they're not publicized 'cause they're very touchy, touchy situations, and no one wants their names and their babies taken photographs of.

You said that you would send me a document showing us the environmental impact on humans. There was some other piece

of information that you were going to have that was going to talk about the effects of this new oil discovery on humans.

And I asked you whether it was how much money we were going to make or how many of us were going to be revisiting the Homer Mental Health Clinic. You don't know the document you referred to?

MR. BROCK: I'm not familiar with any document like that, but I....

MS. FEILER: There was another man with you, and he said they were doing research on it. And it was socioeconomic, supposedly, and it had nothing to do with our health.

BY MS. FEILER (Resuming):

There was another document also that was — the federal government was supposed to come down with more maps because you hadn't finished doing the research that you needed. One was supposed to show the toxic hot spots in Kachemak Bay, where the water circulates, comes back, and hangs out in one particular area. And there were two hot spots, but supposedly, the federal government hadn't gotten all their work finished and didn't have the documents to give us at that time. I'd like to see those documents.

Well, I'll close here. I just wish there was some statement that I could make that would finally hit home and cause you to go back and tell your representative that we don't want it. These people agree with me; they're all individual

letters written to Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt. I mailed those; I made copies of each letter to give to Judith Gottlieb, and I hope you'll deliver them with my sentiments to please not allow any more leasing in this area.

MR. BROCK: Thank you.

(Applause)

(Pause - Whispered consultation)

MR. BROCK: Josh Brooks, followed by Dean Sundmark.

## PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MR. JOSH BROOKS

Not too many people on your side tonight. I'm not either. So hello, my name is Josh Brooks, 3592, Homer, Alaska.

I'm a 19-year-old registered voter and taxpayer of Homer. I have been a resident of Homer for the past 12 years. Tonight I speak for my generation of sport and commercial fishermen. I plan to live and work here for the rest of my life. Those of you who are my parents' age have already had a good life here. However, if you allow oil rigs in Cook Inlet, then you are possibly denying me and others of my generation the same opportunity to have a good life here.

I was 14 years old when the oil spill happened, and I remember how upset my parents were. My dad helped build a log boom -- the log booms to try to contain the oil. I was in junior high school at the time and helped with the otters they were cleaning there. I was so sad and disgusted by what I saw, I never want to see anything like this again.

quarantee me that there will not be another accident or that 2 the noise from the rigs won't affect the returns of Kachemak 3 Bay and Cook Inlet fish. I don't understand why you would 4 5 gamble with my opportunity to make a living here and raise my 6 family here. If fishing is hurt by oil rigs, then I will have to 7 move somewhere else. As a member of the next generation of 8 Homer citizens, I ask you to reconsider your requests. Thank 9 10 you. 11 MR. BROCK: Thank you. 12 (Applause) MR. BROCK: Dean Sundmark, followed by Scott 13 Cunningham. 14 15 PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MR. DEAN SUNDMARK My name is Dean Sundmark. I live up on..... 16 MR. BROCK: Would you spell that? 17 18 MR. SUNDMARK: S-u-n-d-m-a-r-k. 19 BY MR. SUNDMARK (Resuming): I live up on Race Road, and my mail comes to Box 375. 20 I got here when the meeting started tonight, and all 21 the ideas that I wanted to talk about have been mentioned many 22 times over, so I won't go into all of them in detail. However, 23 24 well, I'd just like to give you a little excerpt of some of the things in my life in the last couple of weeks. 25

Those of you who are promoting the oil rigs can't

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I got a telephone call from a woman I don't know in Virginia. She asked me about Kachemak Bay; she asked me where to go sea kayaking; she asked me about otters. And I told her about going behind Yukon and Hesketh Island and the beautiful scenes back there and what she could see. Recently, I've talked to tourists about the eagles down on the Spit. I have talked to tourists about how the "L.A. Times" has written up Halibut Cove as one of their top tourist destinations in the nation for this coming year. I've told them about other natural history tours, Seldovia, hiking trails, and, of course, my own bed and breakfast here in town.

about the life cycle of salmon. I told them about glaciers and how they shape this area. I've tol- -- I've answered countless questions about the Exxon Valdez oil spill, of which I wish I knew more. I've answered a lot of questions about whales in this area to people from all over this country and all over the world.

I think with this oil sale we're spending a dollar to retrieve a dime. And what we stand to lose is not just my business, not just the businesses of other people that work in tourism here, but that woman from Virginia, the guys from Texas that I told where to catch dollies on the Anchor River, they value this area for how clean and pristine it is. I value it; that's why I moved here. But it's not just us; it's people all

2 And I think, collectively, nobody really wants this 3 I think the masses don't want it. And so I urge you to 4 Can the sale. Do whatever you can to recommend that it's closed down. 5 Finally, I really appreciate that you're here to take 6 7 our comments tonight and to listen to us, and that you're --8 you've had several meetings like this, you're going to Kodiak. 9 And I'd like to suggest that, because in the wintertime it's 10 difficult to travel across Kachemak Bay, and it's expensive to fly, that maybe you have meetings in Seldovia and Port Graham, 11 12 Nanwalek and listen to the folks over there because I think 13 they'll say the similar -- a similar thing to what you're 14 hearing here tonight. Thank you. 15 MR. BROCK: Thank you. 16 (Applause) 17 MR. BROCK: Scott Cunningham. 18 (Inaudible audience response) 19 MR. BROCK: He left? S-c-h-a-a-d? Howard? It's not 20 right. 21 PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MR. KONRAD SCHAAD My name is Konrad Schaad, 53198 McNeil Point, Homer. 22 23 I speak for myself, my wife, and my two sons. 24 And when I speak with my sons about the future, they

mention they dream about becoming fishermen or outdoorsmen, and

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over, citizens just like us.

1 they never quite mention plans yet of becoming oil spill 2 cleanup workers or anything like that. 3 When I read or listen to any of these studies, we 4 rely on experts. The last expert I trusted was Joe Hazelwood. 5 (Laughter) 6 So I think that says it all. I'm against it, and I 7 hope you listen to all these folks here so we don't have to do 8 the same with the Kachemak buy-back or Bristol Bay. Listen 9 first and act accordingly. Thank you. 10 MR. BROCK: Thank you. 11 (Applause) 12 MR. BROCK: Todd Radmaker, followed by Ben Levine. 13 PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MR. TODD RADMAKER 14 My name is Todd Radmaker on a boat. 15 MR. BROCK: Would you spell that? 16 MR. RADMAKER: R-a-d-m-a-k-e-r. 17 BY MR. RADMAKER (Resuming): 18 And my P.O. Box is 716. I'd like to thank you gen-19 tlemen for giving us this opportunity to exercise democracy 20 here tonight. 21 I grew up believing -- or I grew up and I learned 22 that democracy was a -- our government is for the people and by 23 the people, and that if you are employees of the government, 24 you are serv- -- you serve us. 25 MR. BROCK: That's right.

BY MR. RADMAKER (Resuming):

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And we, the people of Homer, have spoke resoundingly and unanimously, and we have said no. And I believe this is a question of quality of life. And I don't think people like Exxon have the right to profit on the destruction of our quality of life. And our quality of life is not for sale.

Thank you, gentlemen.

MR. BROCK: Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. BROCK: Ben Levine.

SPEAKER FROM THE AUDIENCE: Ben had to go home.

MR. BROCK: He had to leave? Okay. Patrick (sic)

King, followed by Sharon W-k-y-t-a-l, I believe it is.

MS. KING: It's really Patricia. Thank you.

MR. BROCK: I'm sorry.

# PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MS. PATRICIA KING

My name is Patricia King. My address is Post Office Box 15012, Fritz Creek 99603. Fritz Creek is a little further out in the woods than the rest of downtown Homer.

Sometimes I think that folks like you and some of the rest of us come from such different places that I feel that I need to start by trying to explain where I come from. My parents came to this country as homesteaders -- and I mean this country here, these woods -- 47 years ago. And I was raised out there in the deep woods in what was then a pristine woods

in a pretty much pristine area.

So to me, the changes that have taken place over the 47 years since my parents came here have been somewhat astonishing, coming to modern life from the point of view of a wild woods child, which is somewhat different from the experience one would have if they were raised in a city and took things like pavement and high-rises and oil derricks and all of that for granted.

During the years since my family has been here, I've seen a lot of physical changes here with my own eyes, predominantly in the fact that many of the animals, fish, crab, shrimp, those sorts of things just aren't here like they used to be. And it's really sad. We used to go down on the dock here at the end of the Homer Spit, and people would just put a fishing line in the water and would pull up king crabs. They were everywhere all over the dock, and you had to worry about whether one was going to reach out and pinch you if you were a little kid. Well, they aren't there any more.

And your studies tell us that the oil industry doesn't have anything to do with that. I rather suspect that the oil industry does have something to do with that, although that that's probably not the only reason for the decline of species around here. There are many different factors that interweave in our universe. I think your studies have been somewhat minimal, and I don't think you know.

Having read the whole DEIS through quite thoroughly twice, my immediate reaction was that the book you wrote is its own reason why this sale should not happen. I think sometimes these plans are created for us by people from that other world where our world is an abstraction. But to us, these things are really very real, the health of our fishes and our crabs and our animals and ourselves.

After the Exxon Valdez oil spill, I found myself down in Valdez with a group of other concerned people, physically with my hands on oiled otters trying to wash the oil off of them. And I looked into the eyes of those creatures, and I don't want to have to do that again. And that's the reality, and it's not an abstraction.

And many of the things that are in your book also should not be taken as abstractions. And I don't understand how, whichever version of your spill probability you look at, be it 27 percent, 72, or 87, how you can consider that that could happen and that the effects that you predicted that would happen to the subsistence lifestyle of the communities of Port Graham and Nanwalek, to even consider that those things were possible, to me, would take away any logical reason to allow this to continue, not to mention all of the other byproducts that are put into the Inlet. And whether you want to count them or not, they're there, and they're not healthy. You wouldn't have them for breakfast, and neither would I.

BY MS. KING (Resuming):

MS. KING:

Okay.

I, for one, would appreciate if you would recommend,

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based on what's on your own DEIS, that the sale not be held and 1 2 go with Alternative 2. Thank vou. 3 (Applause) 4 MR. BROCK: Sharon W-h-y-t-z-l, or t-e-l. Or it 5 could be W-r-y-t, at Post Office Box 1529, Homer. 6 (Inaudible audience response, laughter) 7 MR. BROCK: Really. I feel comfortable that's 8 correct. Susan A-r-n-d-t, I believe it is. 9 (No audible response) 10 MR. BROCK: Wiley (sic) Dunne, D-u-n-n-e. 11 PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MR. WILLY DUNNE 12 Hi. My name's Willy Dunne, D-u-n-n-e. 13 MR. BROCK: Sorry. 14 BY MR. DUNNE (Resuming): 15 My mailing address is Post Office Box 15043, Fritz 16 And I'm here representing myself and my family. Before 17 my daughter left here, she wanted me to make sure that you knew 18 that she wants to have her children and her grandchildren to be able to fish and watch whales out in Cook Inlet. And she's 19 20 only five years old, and she cares about that. 21 Thanks for coming here and listening to us. I know 22 it's been a long night, but I hope you'll listen to what you've 23 heard and incorporate it in your documents. 24 And what you've heard tonight is that Oil Lease Sale 25 149 is just unacceptable. It's unacceptable to risk commercial

fishing, to risk subsistence lifestyles, to risk jobs and business income from tourism, charter sport fishing, other local industries. It's unacceptable to risk harm to marine and terrestrial wildlife, to risk a unique and sustainable community that we have here. It's just unacceptable to risk our way of life and our home.

But what you've also heard here tonight, and the real reason, as far as I understand being here, is to comment on the Draft EIS, and you've heard over and over again there's problems with it. I'm sorry to say, gentlemen, the Draft EIS sucks.

# (Laughter)

It's not adequate; it's a faulty document. It's inconsistent, contradicting; it's lacking common sense or scientific validity. It's supposedly written by experts, but the people you've heard here tonight, these folks live here, they work here, they make their living in Cook Inlet. They're not special interests. They love and care for their home; they know about it because they love it. And they have reviewed this document and said that it's just not acceptable.

I would ask you to go to Director Gottlieb and Secretary Babbitt and tell them that you need to do it over again.

It's just not acceptable as it is. The -- when you come back with a final EIS -- and actually, I would hope that you'd come back with a better draft first -- but when you finally do come

back with a final Environmental Impact Statement, if it is an adequate document, with all the concerns addressed, the only logical alternative will be to cancel Lease Sale 149.

The people that you see here tonight, just a fraction of the people who care about Cook Inlet. Even five hours ago, when the place was packed to the rafters, just a fraction of the people who live and work here and care about the place.

And I guarantee you that if Lease Sale 149 goes ahead, there'll be many times more people demanding that those leases be bought back. You'll have to get a bigger room next time -- I don't know where you're going to find one.

What you've heard here tonight from people over and over again, that the smart thing to do is cancel Lease Sale 149. Otherwise, the people of the United States will have to pay a stupidity tax years down the road to buy those leases back, and lawsuits will cost everybody money. So we just ask that you choose Alternative 2 as the preferred alternative and cancel the lease sale.

So thanks for providing a chance to comment tonight, but please don't waste our time coming back with any more poorly written documents with bad ideas like Lease Sale 149. Please let us get back to our lives; there's other things I'd rather be doing here than reviewing this and commenting here. Please let us get back to our lives and our work, and we can take care of ourselves. Thanks.

| 1  | MR. BROCK: Thank you.  |
|----|--|
| 2  | (Applause)   |
| 3  | MR. BROCK: Alla 1-r-e-d-a-l-e.                                 |
| 4  | (No audible response)  |
| 5  | MR. BROCK: Not here? Eric Belcher?                             |
| 6  | MALE SPEAKER FROM THE AUDIENCE: He's opposed, but he           |
| 7  | must have gone.  |
| 8  | MR. BROCK: Dan Levinson, L-e-v-i-n-s-o-n?                      |
| 9  | PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MR. DAN LEVINSON                           |
| 10 | Before I start, I'd like to say I am really impressed          |
| 11 | by the turnout tonight and the tenacity of the people in their |
| 12 | sincerity. I'm not going to be a zealot when some of them have |
| 13 | been, and I'm not going to be able to come up with a lot of    |
| 14 | data that some people have offered. But I'd to                 |
| 15 | MR. BROCK: Did I spell your name correct, sir? L-e-            |
| 16 | v-i-n-s-o-n?   |
| 17 | MR. LEVINSON: Yes, you did.                                    |
| 18 | MR. BROCK: Okay. And is the your address 184                   |
| 19 | West Bayview Avenue, Homer?                                    |
| 20 | MR. LEVINSON: Yes.   |
| 21 | MR. BROCK: Okay. Go ahead, sir.                                |
| 22 | MR. LEVINSON: Thank you.                                       |
| 23 | (Pause)  |
| 24 | BY MR. LEVINSON (Resuming):                                    |
| 25 | For the record, my name is Dan Levinson. I live at             |

184 West Bayview Avenue. I'm a retired biology teacher that specialized in field observations. My wife and I have lived in Homer since 1990, so we're relative newcomers here. But we were camping at Green Timbers back in '62 when there were timbers to camp under. We came up again in 1970, and again in the summer of '89 during the oil spill. So we've seen the changes.

I don't profess any great expertise regarding the biology of Cook Inlet or the Kenai Peninsula, but I do have a different perspective on this, and I'd like you and the audience to bear with me.

I spent more than 20 years doing field work up in Nome, Alaska, on the Seward Peninsula. And this includes studies of red salmon and the rehabilitation, 10 years worth of sea ice and marine temp recordings, and a natural history of the Kigluaik Mountain Range. More to the point of this meeting, I have never forgotten the philosophy and role of Minerals Management Service at the time of the Norton Sound lease sale back in 1988. It is that history and your decision to allow offshore mining, I have been told, are still relevant to what is happening here tonight. So I've agreed to offer some brief but pointed testimony at the encouragement of Mr. Zatz.

Mr. Raymond Emerson, you and Mr. George Feloulis (ph) were listed contacts for the Norton Sound EIS in 1988, and I

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see that you're also listed for this draft on Cook Inlet. I think you'd agree that Nome, Alaska, is no hotbed of Greenpeace environmentalism. But we all knew the value of our salmon, king crab, tomcods, and marine mammals, especially the seal and walrus used by Native people. So imagine my surprise, skimming in the middle of the Norton Sound EIS and reading something about moose being affected by offshore dredging.

I want to quote a part of a paragraph on page 4-B-95. Quote:

"Major effects on Nome subsistence harvests are expected as a result of the proposed lease sale. Major effects would occur as a result of increased levels of mercury in the water column that would bioaccumulate through the food chain. If harvests of marine resources, particularly seals and possibly walrus and crabs, become unavailable -- a major effect -- it is probable that hunters would turn to other sources for The most logical resource that their meat. would receive more harvest pressure is moose. It is the only large terrestrial animal -- pardon me -- mammal available, and it is the only resource, other than small mammals and bear, which is not as plentiful or desirable, that is not likely to have elevated blood levels of

I had to read that several times to figure out what you guys were really saying. What you were really saying was -- and saying it mostly to the Native community -- that you were going to okay offshore dredging for gold even though it was going to put mercury in the water column. And you were saying to the Inupiat and Yupiks, 'Let them eat moose.'

All night long, the spotlight has been on this beautiful Kachemak Bay and people's dependency on it and their love of it. But I want to put the spotlight right on Minerals for a moment and their philosophy. In spite of the question of methyl mercury, Minerals Management went on record as in favor of that lease sale. In a Final EIS, Minerals said, 'All those tests showing potential for methyl mercury contamination were flawed.' But the important issue is that Minerals Management would have continued that sale regardless.

And I would like to add as an aside that I know Dave Escoldson (ph) and Tom Peters pan metallic mercury on the beaches of Nome. My student, Stewart Bachman (ph), was squeezing metallic mercury out of the mud at Belmont Point. You can't tell me there's no mercury out there.

In conclusion, I think Minerals Management needs to make it clear to the community of Homer that they are in business to encourage location and extraction of minerals and are bounded only by the law, not aesthetic values, not cultural

1 traditions, not economic dependencies, not religious views of a living earth. I press this because there's a lot of well 2 meaning people out there wanting badly to find ways of intelli-3 gent compromise. That's quite laudable. But unless Minerals 4 5 has undergone a major change since 1988, I think those well 6 meaning people are going to have to think about picking a side 7 to fight on. I'm sorry this sounds so adversarial, but we must 8 9 remember, Exxon didn't have an oil spill problem. They handed 10 us an attitude problem that made things worse. If Minerals 11

insists on allowing drilling in one of the most active seismic zones in the world, then we will risk one of the most productive marine systems in the world.

The real struggle to protect what we have starts after you folks go back home. I hope we're equal to the task. I hope we don't get our hearts broken. Thank you.

> MR. BROCK: Thank you.

> > (Applause)

MR. BROCK: Ader Newton? N-e-w-t-o-n? (No audible response)

MR. BROCK: Jessica B-r-a-i-n-a-r-d.

(No audible response)

MR. BROCK: That's all I have on my list. Is there anybody here that would like to make a comment? Okay. I got one coming from the back there.

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## PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MR. CHRIS CHAVASSE

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Good evening, gentlemen. I did submit my name. It is Chris, C-h-r-i-s, Chavasse, C-h-a-v-a-s-s-e. And I'm here representing myself, but I'm wearing a t-shirt that my kids sent me from Fairbanks, and it says "Treasure the Earth's Magic." And these kids picked it out themselves, I understand.

It is my belief that the fundamental magnificence, the peace, and the dignity of lower Cook Inlet will be substantively impaired by proposed Lease Sale 149. Although the Draft EIS for this proposed sale is an important contribution to the understanding of the Inlet's overall dynamics, it falls short in several critical areas.

One, the long-term implications of industrially imposed social disruption are not considered. The equal protection of the rights of those most likely to suffer direct effects of accidents are not considered. The evident weight placed on long-term externally controlled profits, including those to governmental organization, is inappropriate. It lacks social, spiritual, and environmental sensitivity and responsibility.

Four, the water quality assessments are flawed in their design and analytical method.

Four-A, the design is evidently subjective. It inadequately identifies areas subject to sedimentary deposition and, by extension, ignores the necessary examination of poten-

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tial and extant biologically active reservoirs of anthropogenic contaminants.

The bioassays are similarly deficient in scope. Neither the species' locations nor the contaminant selection provide a scientific basis for consideration in defining the anthropogenic contaminant contribution or burdens in the marine living resources of the surrounding and common areas. the surrounding and common areas, I wish to imply the oceanographical, geographical, and atmospheric commonalities, both within the immediate vicinity of the proposed sale and those that are scientifically identified as being dynamically connected by natural environmental functions. These are not evidently connected within the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Four-C, the dependence of local coastal communities on the commonly occurring aquatic life for subsistence, commerce, and recreation has been effectively ignored in the species bioassay selections. The expense alluded to in your presentation of the report as a limiting factor in establishing contaminant knowledge is an economic veil which impugns the integrity of scientific assessment of the biology of the organisms/species extant in this area.

Without a thorough, broad-spectrum analysis of the micro-organism communities; all-important subsistence, commercial, and recreational species; and endemic and migratory avian

populations, the assessment is incomplete. A species contaminant burden bioassay that is as limited as the one performed for the DEIS is misleading insofar as it denies fundamental toxicological assessment methodologies and ignores the interactive elements that induce deleterious biological effects in organisms small and large. And that includes us, and there are no human bioassays noted in your report. I think that is a fundamental flaw, too.

The ubiquity of a commonplace occurrence of manmade environmental contaminants in every aquatically oriented species of the planet is well noted in archives, journals, and papers, published and unpublished, of the sciences of environmental assessment and toxicology. No total contaminant burdens are noted in this DEIS. Consequently, no conclusions can be drawn by the doctor who prepared for this section of the report.

The further assessment of anthropogenic pollution of the species in the area should adhere to the strictest scientifically reliable measurements of persistent and other toxicologically active substances. The outmoded methodology intrinsic to many EPA assessment criteria developed in the 1970s are often still utilized. This must be avoided in the further evaluation of the areas' environmental corruption -- I'll say that again. This must be avoided in the further evaluation of the area's environmental corruption by industrially manufac-

tured and population generated products and poisons.

I personally would like to see the contaminant data undergo a complete review by the United States Department of the Interior, Environmental Sciences Laboratory in Pawtucksett (ph), Maryland, to ensure that they are conclusive and that they are accurate.

At this time in human history, the advanced sciences have concluded that the very life support systems that we rely upon are in jeopardy from biospheric pollution, which places all of us in jeopardy. Alaska is an Arctic state and, as such, is highly vulnerable to pollutants generated within her own borders and is, with other....

(Off record)

(Tape Change - Tape No. 5 of 5)

(On record)

BY MR. CHAVASSE (Continuing):

....in the lower latitudes of the planet. Many, if not most, of these poisons are byproducts of industry, subsidiaries, or associates of the industry that proposed Lease Sale 149 is promoting. This fact should be borne out by a comprehensive, broad-spectrum contaminant bioassay analysis.

Suffice it to say that it is indeed a peculiar madness that, despite incontrovertible evidence implicating fossil fuels and their byproducts in the demise of the genetic integrity of biological life as we know it, the governments -- that

is plural -- in whom we put our trust, maintain their right to expand the development of the sources of these biologically active toxins.

The DEIS states that global, or big picture, concerns are beyond the scope of the agency. This is an unfortunate statement and truly indicative of the lack of inter-agency involvement that the public rightfully expects. This is perhaps the first example of rationalized, willful ignorance that can be found in a living document.

What is at stake here, as in ANWR and elsewhere, is our future health, the health of future generations, and the type of biological diversity that has provided for the magnificent natural productivity we know on the planet today. What is at stake here is also the peace that we hold so dear in our experiences of the natural world and the dignity that we are afforded in our knowledge that we are doing what is truly right for now and for the future.

So please consider, for the administrative record, that I oppose present and further production from oil-bearing deposits in the lower Cook Inlet, and I am specifically opposed to Lease Sale 149. If this sale is developed, it will directly and further impugn my peace, dignity, and health. It will also substantively detract from the beauties that maintain my excitement and love for our natural environment.

And I would hope that you don't waste any more money

in going forward with a final Environmental Impact Statement and that you just can this whole thing right now and get real, folks. Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. BROCK: Thank you. Young man?

(Pause - Whispered conversation)

### PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MR. ERIC BREMICKER

My name is Eric Bremicker, and Bremicker is B-r-e-m-i-c-k-e-r. I'm from the Fritz Creek area, P.O. Box 15126.

In the EIS it seems you've missed over -- or forgotten to include a whole section of damage that bringing this oil out of the ground will do, and that's what the oil will do after it's burned as gasoline. It will be burned in the United States and all over the world, and put tons and tons of pollution into the air. And I didn't see anything in that -- about that in the EIS.

That was just the first thing I wanted to say. Also, I've been living here for all my life, 16 years, and when I was a little kid, I would look into tide pools, and they were very full of life, hundreds of different creatures in them, all kinds of unimaginable life forms. And up until the point of the Exxon oil spill, it was -- it's always been like that. But afterward, even in the places that the oil spill never reached, all the way in the back of Kachemak Bay, you look into the tide pools, and there's hardly anything. There's sea anemones and

Irish lords, and that's pretty much it.

And this -- like some of these people mentioned, this whole Cook Inlet is basically a big tide pool. It's got gyres, and the water pretty much stays in one place. So, I mean, if there's pollutants being dumped into it, it's going to end up like that because a lot of the oil didn't reach back into those tide pools that are now pretty much empty, and they're now pretty much empty. Thank you.

MR. BROCK: Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. BROCK: Who's next?

### PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MR. CHRIS HERREID

My name is Chris. That's spelled H-e-r-r-e-i-d. My mailing address is P.O. Box 1358, Homer.

I just walked into this kind of cold. I don't -- I haven't read this, but I'm just going to kind of talk about the way I feel.

I came here about five years ago, 1990, and 1991, I went out in Prince William Sound and worked the herring fishery there, and it was my first experience out in water. And it was pretty impressive 'cause in 20 minutes, I saw this guy pack two tenders full of herring. That's about -- he made about \$375,000 in 20 minutes, and I thought that was pretty impressive.

And the next year, '92, there -- some herring came

back, but they had cancer on them. And then '93, no herring; '94, no herring. This year they're not even going to bother opening up Prince William Sound.

Now, I would imagine that a lot of the justification for opening up this drilling would be that it is oil equals revenue, oil equals money. Well, as far as I can tell, in my five years, oil equals death.

And I just bought some land here. I'm in it for the long run, and I don't like the way I see things going. And so I urge you most heartily to just can this whole thing 'cause I don't want to bring my kids up looking out over oil rigs and all that. I mean, this is just common sense.

I mean, you look at -- if you go over to Prince William, and these guys just have to bring in a boat, fill it full of oil, and take it out. The Valdez Narrows is miles and miles wide, and they brought it up on the biggest known navigational hazard in the Sound. I mean, that's just incredibly -- and now they want to go out in Cook Inlet? I mean, comparing Prince William to Cook Inlet, it's like a duck pond versus an ocean. I mean, the tides there, the power of that ocean is just astounding.

And I think that to think that you could actually drill there and not completely ruin it is just absolutely ludicrous. I mean, let's just look at this from common sense and history. It's absurd. And I don't want to live with this.

I mean, they're going to -- the people who are going to make money from this do not live here. They're just going to -- you won't see them at Eagle. They're just -- the money's going to go out, and then we're going to sit here and deal with it for the next -- just look at all this pollution and death. And I don't -- I live here. I don't want to deal with it.

So if it goes through, it's going to spill, it's going to kill. And it's not good. And what about -- I mean, this -- these birds that go from like South America all the way up to ANWR, they -- you know, this is a big stopover. They're going to come here, they're going to ingest all this oil, they're going to go and they're going to die. And other animals that depend on them, it's going to have -- the effect of this legislation could be worldwide in terms of environmental impact.

So, please, just stop it. I don't want to deal with it. Nobody else wants to deal with it. My kids don't want to deal with it. Thank you for coming and listening. I appreciate it.

MR. BROCK: Thank you.

(Applause)

### PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MS. TERI SHUMAKER

Good evening. My name is Teri Shumaker. That's T-e-r-i S-h-u-m-a-k-e-r, Post Office Box 443, Anchor Point, Alaska.

I've been coming to Homer and Anchor Point as a tourist every year for the last four years. I spent all that time on the waters and on the beaches. My tourist dollars went to Homer residents who own the Homer businesses. I know that's true because in the last year, I've had the opportunity to meet all of those business owners.

I now live in this area because I want to continue to enjoy the way the colors of the water change as the atmospheric conditions change. I want to continue to enjoy the marine wildlife and walking on the beaches. I have just purchased property that has an outstanding view of Cook Inlet and the Kachemak Bay. I did what every other view property owner has done: I paid a premium for it. I spend much of my time outdoors enjoying the natural beauty here. When I'm in my own home, I want to look at the Kachemak Bay and lower Cook Inlet and enjoy it.

No matter how strict the controls are, there can be oil accidents. There will be pollution of the waters and the land due to normal day-to-day oil activities. If the proposed oil leases are canceled, our nation will not be adversely affected. We do not need oil from Cook Inlet. I say no to oil leases in Cook Inlet.

Before you leave Homer, please allow time to sit in the viewing area on Baycrest Hill. Turn off the car engine, don't talk, just look at the water for a while. You may notice

a calming effect. You may notice your stress level going down. You may also notice other cars coming into that viewing area. Some of the occupants of those cars will be visitors; most of the occupants of those cars are residents of Homer and Anchor Point.

Natural beauty is important to everyone's mental health and physical health. Oil exploration and production destroy natural beauty. Thank you.

MR. BROCK: Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. BROCK: Does anybody else like to testify? Yes, sir.

### PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MR. DAVE LYON

Yeah, my name is Dave Lyon. I live in Homer. My mailing address is Box 47. The name is Dave L-y-o-n.

I've been here five years solid now, and I was up here on and off for five years before that. And in that time, I've worked as a charter fisher on the charter boats, a commercial fisherman, and I've worked for the State. I also enjoy going fishing on -- every opportunity I have.

The way I understand the DEIS is, ultimately, the results of this are going to adversely affect all of my professional avocations and all of my hobbies. Everything I do to make money here and everything I do with my money will be negatively affected by the results of oil drilling in lower

Cook Inlet.

I wasn't going to come here this evening because I don't necessarily believe that what we say here has any ultimate effect on the decisions that I think may have already been made. The reason I am here is because I hope I'm wrong. And I hope that by adding my voice to the voices of my friends and the people that I consider to be my family, who are here behind me, that you will hear us. And I cannot imagine you going forth from this meeting with anything other than the recommendation that this is not a good plan.

Oil drilling in lower Cook Inlet is not going to do us any good here in Homer. We're not going to get hired.

We're not going to work on the rigs. I'm not a rigger; my friends aren't riggers, and we don't know any riggers. They're going to come up from Louisiana and Arkansas, Texas, or even just down from Kenai. But those aren't jobs for us. Our jobs are going to be cleaning up the oil that washes up onto our shores. And to be perfectly honest, I think we'd rather be idle than employed cleaning up oil on our beaches.

Enough of the oil areas have been developed now for us to see what happens when they are developed. We need to put an end to this. It's simply not a feasible use of what's left of our undisturbed wilderness. And I think that it's pretty clear that I'm opposed to this lease sale. Thank you.

MR. BROCK: Thank you. Anybody else?

MR. BROCK: It looks like we have come to the close of the evening. I do want to thank you all for coming. We really appreciate you coming out. We really appreciate the work you've done at looking at this and hearing your views on this.

We don't take this assignment lightly. We're not going to walk out of here tonight and say, 'Ah, forget it. It was just Homer.' Everything that was said here tonight will be read by every one of the staff that was involved in preparing this EIS. Every letter that's prepared -- I'm not going to read all the names and everything -- it will go into the official record. Those will all be read by everybody that's involved in preparing the EIS. They will either be answered individually, or if they are very similar to something else, they'll be answered in the Final EIS, if the decision is to proceed with the Final EIS. That decision has not been made yet.

If the decision is made to proceed with the Final EIS, that will -- that document will be prepared with either changing the Draft EIS or a response to each and every one of the comments that are in the Final EIS. And then it will be published. Then the major decision will be made whether the -- this lease sale will go forth. So -- and if the final deci- -- if the Final EIS is going to be published, it'll be published

in about a year from right now. I don't have that exact date, but about that. So you will know about what the time frames are if it's going to proceed.

I really want to thank the students. I wish there was more of them here tonight. They were very enthusiastic, and I really appreciated them coming.

MR. KILCHER: If I may, sir?

MR. BROCK: Yes.

MR. KILCHER: Say a very few words.

### FURTHER PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MR. YULE KILCHER

I didn't realize that you were federal people. I thought you might know me. I'm probably the oldest Alaskan resident in this audience here. I helped write the Alaska Constitution. I was, for four years, a State Senator, Chairman of Resources, and so on. I know what's going on in Alaska the last 50, 60 years. I'm an immigrant from Switzerland. I have a family, children and grandchildren, two and a half dozen, here in Alaska. So I'm very concerned.

I understand the politics of the oil companies and so on, but I want to -- I want you gentlemen to understand that my background is one of pre-history. I studied archeology in the Sahara in 1934. I came to Alaska with specific reasons for having lost confidence in civilization. I've studied lost civilizations in Arabia, in the Gobi Desert. We are at the end term of an interesting historic epoch.

Gentlemen, the question is, on this escalating curve, where are we? How flat is the curve? How sharp is it? Where is the end? I have spoken to a lot of interesting people when I had a conference at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., very interesting persons that largely agreed with me.

And they would agree, and you gentlemen might agree, some of my wealthier business acquaintances in Alaska agree with me. They would like to see this area as a sanctuary -- sanctuary in the etymological sense of the word, something saint almost, as sanctuary where maybe you and your own children someday will take refuge when you don't want to be hit the fan (sic) within the next 20 or 30 years and possibly sooner. Good night.

MR. BROCK: Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. BROCK: I really want to thank you all for coming, and we've got to clean up here when we get done. And I'm glad you stayed clear through the end. I really appreciate it. Thank you much. We're closed.

(Whereupon, the proceedings in the above-entitled matter were concluded at 1:15 a.m.)

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| 1  | CERTIFICATION   |
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| 3  | STATE OF ALASKA   |
| 4  | THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT )                                       |
| 5  | ——————————————————————————————————————                          |
| 6  |   |
| 7  | I, CINDY S. CARL, do hereby certify:                            |
| 8  | (1) That the foregoing pages contain a full, true, and          |
| 9  | correct transcript of proceedings in the above-entitled matter, |
| 10 | transcribed by me, or at my direction and supervision, to the   |
| 11 | best of my knowledge and ability.                               |
| 12 | (2) That I have been certified for transcript services          |
| 13 | by the United States Courts.                                    |
| 14 | (3) That I was certified for transcript services by             |
| 15 | the Alaska Court System prior to January 1, 1993.               |
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| 20 | SIGNED AND CERTIFIED:   |
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| 23 | BY: Cindy S. Carl DATE: 3/25/95                                 |
| 24 | Certified Court Reporter  |
| 25 | I China College   |

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| DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR   |
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| MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE  |
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| OFFICIAL MRANGOR TRO   |
| OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT  |
| PUBLIC HEARING   |
| COOK INLET SALE 149  |
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| Kodiak Borough Chambers<br>Kodiak, Alaska  |
|  |
| Wednesday, March 8, 1995<br>7:00 o'clock p.m.  |
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| 10/C DAVET MEMBER  |
| MMS PANEL MEMBERS  |
| Mr. Bob Brock Regional Supervisor, Leasing and Environment of the  |
| Alaska OCS Region Mr. Barry Boudreau  Pagistal Supermitted for Pield Cases in the Pield C |
| Regional Supervisor for Field Operations Dr. Ray Emerson   |
| DEIS Project Leader, Leasing and Environment Office  |
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(On record at 7:00 p.m.)

4 | (Tape No. 1 of 1)

MR. BROCK: I think we'll go ahead and get started. First, I'll -- right off the bat, I'll apologize for the distance we are from you, but since that's the way the room is designed, we'll -- I hope that does not intimidate anybody from the standpoint that we're standing -- we're sitting behind these -- this desk here. It's not meant to be that way, but we want you to feel very at home and relaxed as possible.

Good afternoon, and welcome to the hearing on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Federal Oil and Gas Lease Sale No. 149 in the Cook Inlet.

My name is Bob Brock, and I'm the Regional Supervisor for the Leasing and Environment Office of the Alaska OCS Region of the Minerals Management Service in Anchorage. Other panel members include Barry Boudreau, who is the Regional Supervisor for Field Operations in MMS in Anchorage, and Ray Emerson, who is the Project Leader on this Draft EIS preparation that we are having the public hearing on tonight.

This is the fifth and final public hearing to be held on this Draft EIS. We held a teleconference with Seldovia; we had a public hearing in Anchorage, Kenai, and Homer. The one in Anchorage was last Friday, the one in Kenai was Monday

evening, and the one in Homer was last night.

The purpose of this hearing is to receive the views and comments and suggestions of interested individuals and representatives of local government and organizations on this Draft Environmental Impact Statement. This Draft Environmental Impact Statement covers approximately 2 million acres which are being considered for leasing in the Cook Inlet planning area, or about 37 percent of the entire planning area.

The major goal of this sale, in accordance with the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, is to find out more precisely where the domestic energy supplies are, how much is there, and allow them to be produced where it is possible to do so in an environmentally safe manner.

We have the responsibility to fulfill the mandates set forth in the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act and its implementing regulations. In doing so, we strictly observe all the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act, the Endangered Species Act, the Marine Mammals Protection Act, Coastal Zone Management Act, and the Oil Pollution Act. In addition, MMS has in place a host of regulations and operating rules that are designed to assure continued safe and clean offshore oil and gas activities. There are many additional safeguards that I won't go into the detail tonight.

Discharges from OCS oil and gas exploration and production activities will be subject to the Environmental

Protection Agency's national pollution discharge elimination system, commonly referred to as the NPDES permits. Under a local memorandum of agreement between the Minerals Management Service and the Environmental Protective Agency, the MMS has agreed, on federal platforms in federal waters, to conduct the NPDES permit compliance inspections of OCS facilities in conjunction with normal drilling and production inspections.

Under this agreement, the MMS collects samples of discharges and provides them to EPA for independent analyses. The MMS has been conducting these NPDES permit compliance inspections in federal waters since 1989. We are aware that EPA recently fined companies in upper Cook Inlet for violation of their NPDES permit conditions relating to discharges that exceeded permit limits, mostly for sanitary and domestic wastes, but also for some oil and grease discharges.

The MMS recently completed a water quality study in Cook Inlet which examined hydrocarbon concentrations in water, sediments, and mussels and found no evidence of hydrocarbon contamination. The MMS study did not look for contaminants related to sanitary and domestic conditions. However, the study did perform sensitive life stage bioassays which indicated no harmful levels of contaminations in general. These study results are discussed in the Draft EIS, and a final report is available, if you are interested in it, by contacting our office.

This Draft Environmental Impact Statement represents approximately three years of preparation, which include such actions as the call for information, area identification, and scoping. You have been a part of this process through your earlier comments and are being asked once again to give us your comments. The Environmental Impact Statement is a very important element in the decision process. The law requires considerable consultation with the Governor to balance national needs with the well-being of local citizens.

We want everyone here to understand that MMS does not take this proposal lightly and that we approach all leasing decisions very cautiously and carefully. For example, as a result of the public input directly from people like yourselves here in Alaska, the MMS deleted a majority of the Shelikof Strait portion of the planning area, which included about 1.7 million acres.

Also, the Sale 149 Draft EIS contains mitigating measures that have, for the first time, been made a part of the proposed action at this early phase of the decision process, which also was a suggestion made right here in Alaska at public hearings. There are also additional potential mitigating measures analyzed in the EIS.

Another example of our attempts to be more responsive to public input is that concurrent with the release of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, the proposed notice of

sale is also available at this time for comment. In the past, the proposed notice of sale was provided after the release of the Final Environmental Impact Statement. By releasing it at this point in time, this is what the proposed notice of sale would look like based on the information in the Draft EIS.

I will call today's speakers in the order in which they have registered, and if you wish to speak but have not already signed in, please register with Dick Roberts, sitting back there by the door. We have just a few rules I'd like to ask you to follow to ensure that the hearing runs smoothly.

Please state your name, address, and organization or agency which you represent. Please spell your name so we get that properly in the transcript. And, please, if you could, we'd appreciate you holding your comments to about 10 minutes or less. If you have prepared written testimony, please give a copy to our court reporter, sitting right here on my left.

An official recorder will make a verbatim transcript of the hearing, and everything that is spoken when the hearing is in session will be recorded. Copies of the transcript are available from Mr. Robert Carl, sitting there, of Executary Court Reporting Services. And his phone number is (907) 272-4084. That's Anchorage, 272-4084.

The purpose of this hearing is to improve the quality of our Environmental Impact Statement before it is put in final form. Speakers will not be questioned unless a member of the

panel wishes to have some facts clarified or obtain additional information. We are interested in understanding your views about this Environmental Impact Statement.

The comment period for this document closes April 19th, 1995. Until that time, MMS will accept written comments and statements from anyone who would prefer to make written rather than oral comments. And those written comments and statements should be sent to our address that you can obtain from Mr. Dick Roberts back there if you so desire. Again, remember, the comment period for this Draft EIS closes on April 19th, 1995.

Looks like we have, at the present time, two, four, six, eight people that have registered to testify, and we'll start right at the top of the list with Kristin Stahl-Johnson.

(Pause)

MS. JOHNSON: I think there might other people who want to testify that didn't put asterisks on there.

MR. BROCK: Yes, and if you did not put an asterisk, when we get through the ones that did, well, I will call that from the floor so nobody has to feel like they're going to miss a chance to testify. I want to make sure we hear everybody.

### PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MS. KRISTIN STAHL-JOHNSON

Okay. My name is Kristin Stahl-Johnson. That's K-r-i-s-t-i-n S-t-a-h-l-Johnson, P.O. Box 2661, Kodiak 99615. And I'm here representing the Kodiak Conservation Network.

Kodiak Conservation Network currently has 55 members, but we are not necessarily a membership organization but one that works with other organizations that have similar concerns to be able to be responsive to conservation concerns for the Kodiak region. KCN started as a -- it began as a response to the Exxon Valdez oil spill, and recognizing the impacts of that spill and oil issues on our personal and professional lives, KCN Board members are actively involved in the prevention, preparedness, and response planning for oil spills which would impact Kodiak -- have and would in the future.

We are also a member of the Oil Spill Regional Environmental Coalition, which has a seat on the Prince William Sound RCAC; the Prince William Sound Regional Citizens Advisory Council; and participate in the Cook Inlet Regional Citizens Advisory Council. And we're a member of the Alaska Marine Conservation Council, which is a statewide marine conservation organization.

Kodiak Conservation Network opposes oil and gas development in the OCS of the Outer Continental Shelf of lower Cook Inlet and Shelikof Strait for the same reasons that we oppose this sale when it included the whole of Shelikof Strait. At this point, there are clearly no economic benefits for Kodiak and only the risk that is taken with expanding oil development. Currently, we have risk of oil spills from both Prince William Sound and Cook Inlet.

And depending on how you read your Environmental Impact Statement on the different ways that -- the different scenarios that you can lay out there, we can experience as much as a 72-percent probability of another major oil spill. That is an unacceptable expectation of risk for an area that is so rich in fisheries and natural resources, biological resources.

oil spill region, and this proposal is completely inconsistent with the Trustees agencies' responsibility for restoration of damaged resources from the oil spill. The Kodiak Island Borough, which includes the Barren Islands and the western shore of Shelikof Strait, received more recorded miles of oiled shoreline than any other — than the entire rest of the EVOS region, the Exxon Valdez oil spill region. In other words, more oil can potentially hit and damage Kodiak from a major oil spill than any place else.

And this is because Kodiak is essential to the biological currents and -- essential to what I call the biological pump of the Gulf of Alaska. We're essential to the main habitat region for fisheries and marine production. And therefore, it's critical habitat for all the resources, all the biological resources in the Gulf of Alaska. We can list all the species that are named for marine mammals and fish and crustaceans that are in the EIS. Their abundance in the Gulf of Alaska is highest around this island.

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Excuse me a moment. I'm not entirely prepared to go smoothly here.

(Pause)

There -- even though there was such a significant amount of oiled shoreline, there was no -- there has been no significant research on the long-term impacts of EVOS in our effort. And though most of the effort has been focused on the Sound, because everyone considers the Exxon Valdez a Prince William Sound spill, we still don't know what the long-term impacts are here.

We're downstream from Prince William Sound: we're downstream from Cook Inlet, and definitely downstream from the proposed OCS 149. It's inconceivable to the Kodiak Conservation Network that we should further jeopardize the richest -some of the richest fisheries resources in the world by expanding oil production. The same justifications which sought -which created the buy-back of the Bristol Bay lease sales, stopped the joint Chukchi Sea sale, created the buy-back of Kachemak Bay sales in the past are all the same justifications of why we should not have oil development in -- or continue to expand that oil development to impact Kodiak.

Having worked for four years on spill prevention response and preparedness development on -- in working with the Prince William Sound RCAC, I can definitely state that we are not there yet in terms of prevention and response. There is no significant oil industry effort to prevent or protect Kodiak outside of Prince William Sound or the lower Cook Inlet from existing oil spills and existing Cook Inlet operations.

There's no vessel traffic system in Cook Inlet.

There's no protection at Hinchinbrook -- outside of Hinchinbrook Entrance for vessels that leave Prince William Sound, travel around the Kenai Peninsula, and enter Cook Inlet carrying the same North Slope crude that they're highly protected (sic) inside the Inlet and we -- inside the Sound. And we continue to be exposed to those risks, and there is no demonstration of, I would call it, good faith to date that we will be protected from another major oil spill.

There's -- there are no double-hulled tankers now. The double-hulled tankers aren't required until the year nine -- 2015. That still puts us way far away from any significant prevention. And currently, oil spill response plans do not fully utilize the logistic resources on Kodiak Island to prevent another spill -- to respond to another spill. There are a lot of federal requirements, a lot of legislation that you discussed earlier that theoretically put safeguards in place to protect us. But these safeguards are mostly lip service since there's no money or enforcement capability behind them.

The reason that there were 4,200 violations recited in the NPDES permits in upper Cook Inlet, and why the EPA took

so long, eight years, to bring enforcement action against those folks, is because they don't have the enforcement capability that these laws are supposed to protect us with. And on top of that, those rigs are self-reporting. So if there's 4,200 violations, what was it that wasn't reported?

The Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, the National Environmental Protection Act, the Clean Water Act have all been, at one point or another -- and all the environmental protection acts have been violated by the oil industry, but they have -- but there hasn't been an ability to really -- to -- a consistent, tenacious expectation that they will respond to those and protect us from their own -- from their pollution.

On top of that, none of the -- the proposed OCS 149 and the current responses to -- or the current planning to respond to oil spills does not fully consider the human or socioeconomic impacts and repercussions of a spill. The social research after the Exxon Valdez clearly demonstrates that there are extreme stress impacts from technological disasters on natural resource dependent communities.

Those -- the kinds of things that undermine people's connection with where they are, their sense of place, their sense of home, their sense of community, their ability to trust their neighbors, their ability to understand how different people are going to respond under a situation of stress, and

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the opportunistic situation that happened in the Exxon Valdez when there was a lot of money available for a few people, and it didn't -- certainly didn't go throughout the community.

There's a sense of apathy that -- apparent sense of apathy, but it's more a sense of cynicism in our community because we have not been treated with the respect and dignity that we deserved in 1989 and we continue to -- that continues not to be the case today. The National Science Foundation makes it very clear that no -- none -- no more oil lease sales in the Outer Continental Shelf should go forward without a clear understanding of these socioeconomic impacts, as well as the biological impacts, which we have very little understanding of those in Alaska.

And we, as a smaller population, are taking the largest hit in the Outer Continental Shelf nationwide because we have fewer population to oppose and less representation in Congress. But it doesn't mean that it's any better to do it here than off the coast of California or Oregon or Maine or Maryland.

I can go on and on about why OCS 149 is a bad idea for Kodiak. We have the potential and have been in the top first or second ports in this country, in the top ten ports in the world in terms of fisheries landings, in the value of our resources, in the value of -- and the investment that goes into those resour- -- to harvesting those resources. Oil spills put

all of that at risk. It's a long-term resources benefit versus a shortterm gain for the oil industry, and there's no benefit for this community or for the nation. And I respectfully request that we do not go forward with OCS 149. Thank you. MR. BROCK: Thank you, Kristin. (Applause) Jane Eisemann. MR. BROCK: MS. EISEMANN: Eisemann (pronounced correctly). MR. BROCK: Eisemann? MS. EISEMANN: Mm hmm (affirmative). PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MS. JANE EISEMANN My name is Jane Eisemann. MR. BROCK: How do you spell that? BY MS. EISEMANN (Resuming): J-a-n-e E-i-s-e-m-a-n-n, P.O. Box 192, Kodiak, Alaska 99615. I'm here this evening representing Kodiak High School fisheries science students. I'll be reading a few letters; they were either unable to attend or are uncomfortable speaking in public. So I'll be representing them. Written Testimony of Mr. Matt Lohr (ph): "Good evening. My name is Matt Lohr (ph), and I am a student at Kodiak High School. spent last summer gillnetting in Larsen Bay, and

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next summer I plan to seine around Kodiak
Island. I also plan to fish Kodiak waters for
salmon in the summer for as long as there are
fish to catch.

"With the possible Lease Sale 149, the chances for another oil spill are increased. I don't want to spend another summer cleaning up oil that was spilled by greedy people trying to make money. I think this lease sale will only cause problems between fishermen and the oil industry.

"Thank you."

## Written Testimony of Mr. Chris Arndt

"Hello. My name is Chris Arndt, and I have fished dungeness crab for three years and hali-but for two and am currently fishing salmon in the summer. I am planning to fish salmon around Kodiak for many years to come.

"Lease Sale 149 could, and has a 72-percent chance of changing mine and many other careers in the summer. If there is an oil spill around Kodiak, it will affect the whole island. Because Kodiak is based on the fishing industry, without fishing, Kodiak is nothing.

"An oil spill could really ruin things for

Kodiak, so I am 100-percent against Lease Oil
Sale 149.

"Sincerely, Chris Arndt."

And this letter is submitted by Jeremy Votz (ph):

Written Testimony of Mr. Jeremy Votz (ph)

"I am a fisherman and depend on Kodiak Island's natural fishing resources to earn money. I have crewed for my father's boat since I was six and am planning to go out salmon fishing again this summer.

"The Exxon Valdez oil spill had many bad effects on my family when it closed salmon fishing down around the island, which, up to this date, we are still paying for. Even more important than my family's well-being is the fishing industry as a whole and the environment.

"If Lease Sale 149 goes through, it puts all that I have mentioned in jeopardy of destruction. With the high-risk factor of an oil spill at 72 percent, ocean currents that would carry the oil down to Kodiak Island, it would have a very destructive effect."

"Closing another salmon season and killing thousands of animals is not my idea of a great plan, and with all the pollution already on the

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earth, we do not need any more. We need to cut down, and by starting with not letting the lease sale go through, we would be off to a good start.

"Letting a large oil company, that in the most likelihood is corrupt, into a pristine wilderness should not even be a choice. And definitely not a choice of someone that does not have any stake into the land except to make money.

"Sincerely, Jeremy Votz (ph)."

# Written Testimony of Mr. Mark Woitell (ph)

"Hi. My name is Mark Woitell (ph), and I would like to make a few points.

"I think that you people shouldn't lease Cook Inlet because you will be killing lots of animals on Kodiak Island. My brother and my uncles are skippers on the Pursuit and the Provider, which were the first two scallopers here in Kodiak.

"If the oil companies tend to transport oil by a pipeline or oil tankers, Kodiak is bound to get hit by an oil spill, which will hurt Kodiak's wildlife tremendously and might even get rid of our salmon fishing industry as well

as other fisheries. Kodiak cannot go through the like of the Exxon spill again. That spill already killed many sea otters, as well as many birds, some sea lions, and some seals.

"We had many cleanup crews on Kodiak to get rid of the oil, but if the tankers come to Cook Inlet, this could be an ongoing thing that has to be stopped. Just look at all the arguments and fights between community members, not to mention all the oil that was spilled, too.

"This part of Cook Inlet and the Shelikof
Strait cannot be sold to some oil company
because Kodiak will have a large chance of
having another oil spill. Take a look at all
the money that was spent trying to clean the
Exxon mess up. The people of the oil industry
cannot buy Cook Inlet, for it will kill all of
the animals and the plant life on Kodiak Island.

"Respectfully, Mark Woitell (ph)."

And this one's submitted by Aaron Star (ph):

Written Testimony of Mr. Aaron Star (ph)

"I have lived in Kodiak for almost seven or eight years now, and as far as selling the Cook Inlet waters to an oil company goes, I don't think that it's worth the risk of another chance

of an oil spill. The last one screwed everything up bad enough.

"Look at all the birds and animals it killed, all the fights and arguments it caused, all the time and money that was wasted. We don't need to build all that stuff out there anyway. Just leave things like they are now, and give the other resources a chance to balance again.

"Sincerely, Aaron Star (ph)."

And I'd like to close with a poem that was one of my students' way of making a testimony. And this is submitted by Jodi Holfort (ph). It's called "My Plea":

# Written Testimony of Ms. Jodi Holfort

"I remember that day when nature went astray
The island awoke, the awakening rude,
Death and destruction brought by the crude.
The birds, they just fell,
The wings stopped their beat.
They would nevermore walk on two feet.
The fish, they felt, too, the pain,
Nothing to save them, not even the rain.
Not just the birds, not just the fish,
The entire island threw up their wish.
It happened before; it'll happen again.

All I've asked is where to begin. 1 This is it; my beginning is here. 2 3 And so I face you, void of fear. Save my island, 4 Save it, please. 5 Don't let it pass into the breeze. 6 Stop the chance where it will start. 7 I want no more bleeding inside my heart." 8 9 And that was submitted by Jodi Holfort (ph). Thank you for your time. 10 11 MR. BROCK: Thank you. 12 (Applause) MR. BROCK: Brian Johnson. I can't read that. 13 14 (Laughter, simultaneous speech) MR. BROCK: Forgive me if I don't pronounce your name 15 16 right. MR. JOHNSON: That's okay. 17 PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MR. BRIAN JOHNSON 18 My name is Brian Johnson, B-r-i-a-n J-o-h-n-s-o-n, 19 Box 2661, Kodiak. I think the high school kids said it all. 20 But I'm a commercial fisherman; I'm a salmon fisher-21 22 And I've been working on commercial fishing vessels, tugboats, and research ships in these waters around Shelikof 23 since 1978. And let me tell you, the northern Shelikof is not 24 25 Trading Bay, guys. It is unbelievable what it can do out

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there, not only with the currents and the way they run, with the weather the way it goes, it's a pretty wild place to be doing any kind of business. It's a place to be avoided a lot of times in the wintertime.

And we all know which way the water goes. And the high school kids know it real well. Everything that happens all up and through the Gulf ends up on our beaches. That's why we have a red cedar all the way from Southeast Alaska that ends up on our beaches here. With the way the water runs and brings things in, that's probably why this is such a productive place fishing-wise, as it also deposits everything else here.

And my only experience with the oil industry has been the Exxon Valdez incident, which everybody knows well. And also, I spent a couple months working on Foss tugboats running anchors for a pipeline barge in Trading Bay on the Marathon Platform, which collapsed once and blew out twice. So I wasn't so impressed with how that thing went up there.

But, you know, there's just -- the reasons could go on and on and on. Look what happened with the Drift River situation with the volcanic eruptions. This is an extremely high volcanic area. We've had Mount Redoubt; we've had Mount Spurr. We've had times when Mount Augustine was erupting. And there was one time, I don't -- if it -- they weren't sure it was going to erupt. I remember a few years ago when they were concerned about the proximity of the fishing fleets to the

area. So not only do you have an extreme weather situation up there, you have a tremendous amount of volcanic activity up there going on all the time.

And again, everybody's already said that you were looking at a long-term, you know, investment for a lot of fishermen. There's -- the economics that can be gained out of the fisheries could go on and on and on forever. The world fishery is in a state of crisis right now, and this area in the northern gulf is one place where they're still hanging on. You know, we're still trying to hang onto them. And I don't see the tradeoff for short-term, you know, gains of the oil research versus the long term of the fishing industries.

You have a fledgling tourist industry that's wanting to develop. You have Katmai National Refuge, and you have -- or the monument. You have the Kodiak Refuge. You have tremendous salmon fisheries up and down this side of the island and tremendous salmon fisheries down in Chignik as well. And everything that goes on up there combines and goes shooting right down those straits.

And you can sit on the beaches in Swikshak Lagoon and that area, and down the line close to where the southern end of this lease sale is, and in the springtime you'll see just bears down there on the beach digging clams. You know, that's what they eat. So, you know, there's a tremendous amount of wildlife which people are starting to, you know, use as a tourism

thing as well.

And I don't -- you know, just this -- for the sheer reason of not wanting to sit out there in northern Shelikof and look across to Cape Douglas on a clear day and see an oil rig out there. I don't necessarily want to see that. And that in itself is enough.

And -- excuse me. I'm not very well prepared. I had a couple other things to say.

I just want to see some long -- some thinking ahead, longer than 15- or 20-year potential with oil rigs and oil wells. And what -- it was stated earlier we were the number one fishing port in this country for a while, and we want to build our fish stocks so we can be that again. And I don't see, in this situation, where it's going to be a real compatible thing 'cause the potential for disaster is there.

I've been on boats all my life, and I know things go wrong. You know, the best intentions can always go wrong.

I've seen it many, many times. And we can't afford to have another accident like we had years ago, or increase that chance of something.

And I really hope you reconsider what's going on there because, again, lower Cook Inlet isn't Trading Bay. That place is really sheltered to what you're looking at down here. I mean, just take a few boat rides in the wintertime across that area, and it's enough to make a believer out of you. And

I really don't want to see oil rigs sitting out there. Thank you.

MR. BROCK: Thank you.

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(Applause)

MR. BROCK: Debra. I'm not even going to try the last name (laugh).

#### PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MS. DEBRA NIELSEN

My name's Debra Nielsen, D-e-b-r-a N-i-e-l-s-e-n, Box 8381, Kodiak.

I know, you know, all of us use fuel; all of the fishing industry uses fuel. And somebody said to me before I came to the meeting today, 'You don't have any right to oppose this unless you're not going to use fossil fuels.' And I'm -- am sympathetic because we do consume so much fuel, and I know we have to get it somewhere, and no one wants it to happen where there might be an adverse impact to them or to their community.

I think what Brian said is probably the clearest argument against this particular sale that I can think of, and that's the location of it. It's just the roughest water you could pick. It isn't something that we can guarantee will be safe. Nature does more damage in this area than we can even believe sometimes. I mean, you know, I've crabbed over there in the winter, and most of us have been over there even in the summer in blows. What -- you can't predict that everything

will go well. 1 And I have first-hand knowledge, and a lot of us do, 2 of the ineptitude of the techniques we have right now available 3 to us to clean up a spill. So for those reasons, I'm opposed 4 5 to the sale. And thank you. MR. BROCK: Thank you. 6 7 (Applause) MR. BROCK: Mary Forbes? 8 9 MALE SPEAKER FROM THE AUDIENCE: She's gone. MR. BROCK: She's gone. Okay. Brian -- Brian. 10 MR. JOHNSON: Do I get to go again? 1.1 12 (Laughter) 1.3 MR. LARGE: I'm Brian Large. 14 MR. BROCK: Large. 1710 Samantof (ph), Kodiak, Alaska. MR. LARGE: 15 MR. BROCK: L-a-r-q-e? 16 MR. LARGE: Yeah. 17 1.8 PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MR. BRIAN LARGE I'm Brian Large. I was born in Kodiak, Alaska, 19 Hi. and I've lived here all my life. I'm 15 years of age, and I go 20 21 to Kodiak High School. In the summer I fish for salmon on the Fishing Vessel Karen K. 2.2 I remember the Exxon Valdez tanker spilling millions 23 of barrels of North Slope crude oil into the Prince William 24 25 Sound nearly six years ago. The current pushed the oil our

way, covering Kodiak's beaches and killing millions of animals. The salmon season had to be closed down. Some people got paid off -- (clearing throat) excuse me -- but others didn't. Some friendships were lost, and that day changed the future for many Alaskans. The Lease Sale 149 will give Alaskans 72-percent probability of another major oil spill. I don't think Kodiak could take another disastrous oil spill. We have suffered Do not let Lease Sale 149 happen. Thank you. enough. MR. BROCK: Thank you. (Applause) MR. BROCK: Mmm. S-t-e-e-d-e-b-u-l-c-e-r? (Laughter) MR. BROCK: I'm not trying to criticize your writing. MS. STUDEBAKER: Is my writing really that bad (laugh)? MR. BROCK: No, no, I just -- it's my glasses need adjusting. PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MS. STACY STUDEBAKER The first name is Stacy, S-t-a-c-y, and the second name is Studebaker, S-t-u-d-e-b-a-k-e-r. Post Office Box 970, Kodiak 99615. And I'm speaking as a local resident first. I am opposed to the Oil Lease Sale 149. The Exxon Valdez oil spill devastated this community in 1989, and we're still suffering

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the effects. And we just can't take any other chances for 1 future oil spills here. 2 I'm also a member of the Kodiak State Parks Community 3 Advisory Board. And we've written a couple of letters on past 4 oil lease sales regarding the vulnerability of Shuyak Island 5 State Park, a new area that's a premiere state -- ocean state 6 park with wildlife and archeol- -- many archeological sites. 7 And it was hammered in 1989 by the Exxon Valdez oil and is 8 9 still rebounding and recovering from that. Not only the wild-10 life, but also the archeological sites there were just really 11 messed up from the oil -- not only the oil, but from the oil 12 spill cleanup crews. So I just want to make it short. Our natural 13 resources here are far too precious and vulnerable to risk 14 15 another oil spill. Thank you. 16 MR. BROCK: Thank you. (Applause) 17 Mike. 18 MR. BROCK: FEMALE SPEAKER FROM THE AUDIENCE: He's not even 19 20 trying. (Laughter) 21 MALE SPEAKER FROM THE AUDIENCE: Doesn't even give it 22 23 a try. 24 (Laughter)

I don't want to goof it up like I did the

MR. BROCK:

last one.

MR. SIROFCHUCK: I've learned that when I hear Mike and a pause, that's me.

### PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MR. MIKE SIROFCHUCK

My name is Mike Sirofchuck, and that's spelled S-i-r-o-f-c-h-u-c-k. I live at Box 970, Kodiak. And I'm here tonight as a local resident to oppose the Cook Inlet Federal Lease Sale 149. Some of the things I'll mention have already been mentioned this evening, but I think they're important enough to be reinforced.

There was mention that four oil companies operating platforms in Cook Inlet have committed over 4,200 violations of the Federal Clean Water Act. I think as we listen to the news every evening on CNN or NPR and we hear that our Congress is becoming more and more anti-regulatory -- we're talking about amendments proposed by Alaska Senators to freeze federal regulations -- this is not the time to be building oil platforms in a dangerous place like Cook Inlet.

If anything, these oil platforms need tight, strict regulations. They need close enforcement; they need to be watched very closely, and they need to be regulated and monitored very closely. And the mood of the government now seems to be moving away from that, and I think that's too dangerous a situation to take the chance.

I'm a high school teacher here, and I've been teach-

ing here since 1987. And I saw some effects of the oil spill that probably we don't hear much about because they're sort of hard to quantify. But you see what happens to kids when you see what happens when their families can't work over the summer. Or sometimes they feel as if they've prostituted themselves because they have to work for Exxon in an oil spill cleanup in order to make the money they would have made fishing that they weren't able to do.

There's a social cost; there's a psychological cost.

And we're still feeling the effects of that now. There's a mental health cost. And I feel that nothing that this oil lease sale could generate could offset taking the -- you know, we can't take the chance of this sort of thing happening again.

We're talking now -- our Governor's talking about wanting to export Alaska oil. It seems to me if we have enough oil that we can be exporting it to other countries, we don't really need to be going out and drilling more at this time.

Let's leave it there. That's money in the bank. There's no sense going out for it when we don't really need to.

So basically, I just want to say that it's unacceptable to go ahead with these oil leases. I think our best thing to do, and the best thing for our community, is to make sure there'll be no oil spills, at least from this area, and that is not to allow drilling in the Cook Inlet. Thank you.

MR. BROCK: Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. BROCK: Rita (sic) Allan? No, apparently, that's not the right first name.

(Laughter)

MR. BROCK: Is it Pete?

(Inaudible response, laughter)

MR. BROCK: Okay. That was my other guess (laugh).

## PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MR. PETER ALLAN

Good evening. My name is Peter Allan. It's Peter,
P-e-t-e-r, A-l-l-a-n, P.O. Box 2160, 2-1-6-0, Kodiak. I'm
mostly here just to get myself on record and echo the other
comments. I'm not real well informed; I haven't read EIS. I
glanced at it briefly, but I'm a busy guy and that's a big
document. So on behalf of all the other shy, not terribly well
informed people that may not get up here, I want to, you know,
represent them maybe.

But a couple things I'd like to say is that, you know, the EIS says that spills are likely out there. Then as people have told you, you can't clean them up, and I think the EIS acknowledges that you can't clean them up. The only way that they'll get cleaned up, to some degree, is when they hit the beaches, and that's a poor way of doing business.

But, you know, I'm sure that you guys know how these skimmers and stuff work in more than about eight-inch seas, which you get about a few hours a year in this drilling area --

not many, you know. Not much -- not even two days a year probably. So you can't clean them up, and you know that going in, and you know that you're likely to have spills going in. So what are we talking about? We're talking about death.

About death.

We're talking about sea lions. You're drilling right next to the Barren Islands that were decimated in 1989. The murre population was -- I forget how many thousands and thousands and thousands of birds were killed there and collected there out of the Barrens, a major rookery area. And they haven't recovered. And who knows if they ever will?

Sea lions are a big problem. I'm a fisherman, and I've got my own small boat here and fish here, as do most folks -- a lot of folks in this town. It's the backbone of this town. Sea lions are right now on the threatened species list, and they're bordering on endangered. Any stress and strain on them could lower the populations to the level where they are classified as endangered species, which would have the effect of probably shutting down large portions of all the fisheries in the Gulf of Alaska. It would shut down me. It would shut down the draggers. It would shut down a lot of people, not just around Kodiak but all over the place, if they get endangered.

And most of the fishermen and the fishing industry has been very conscious of that for a number of years and is

trying to be very conscientious in their fishing practices to avoid this problem. And a good oil spill might precipitate it -- boom -- and all the years we've been doing this, you know, trying to avoid this problem, is gone. So I want to make that point. It's real important.

I want to get a little bit personal now about corporate responsibility in the big oil business. I -- you know, other people have touched on other things, but Exxon put out a lot of money in a smoke and mirrors cleanup operation and mitigation to fishermen and impacted people. But they haven't made me whole. That was the phrase that was going around in 1989. Exxon, 'Oh, we're going to make you whole. We're going to make you whole.' I don't feel that I have been compensated for lost opportunity in 1989, and the effects of the 1989 spill have rippled on down through the years in the salmon fishery, and they're still impacting me.

I basically sat around in 1989 and twiddled my thumbs because I couldn't go fishing, and Exxon didn't deem me to be a worthy candidate to go clean up. So I'm still being impacted by the inequities of the way the cleanup hiring situation was run, in other words. Our fleet makeup was totally changed by the haves and the have-nots. Bus-billionaires (sic) is what we called them. All of a sudden, maybe 20 percent of the people in the fleet that I fish in went out and bought big new boats, big new gear, fancy rigs. It's hard to compete with them.

They're the haves; I'm a have-not. 1 2 So I'm not too impressed by Exxon's corporate I have not been made whole. They have not responsibility. 3 4 mitigated. They did a big PR campaign, and I guess the media bought into it, and the people down in the Lower 48 have. I'm 5 6 real sad about that. I guess that's all I've got to say. 7 MR. BROCK: Could I ask one question? I failed to --8 I didn't see the tie-in, and maybe I just missed a point, but 9 when you said that the -- if an oil spill came along and low-10 ered the sea lion population, that would shut down the fishery. 11 I was wondering why would -- if it was a proven fact that the 12 oil spill lowered the sea lions, why would that shut down the 13 14 fishery? I..... MR. ALLAN: Well, because they will go on the endan-15 gered species list. And anything, when things are on the 16 17 endangered species list.... MR. BROCK: Oh, I see your tie-in. Okay. 18 MR. ALLAN: ....anything can -- any possible things 19 20 that can impact it -- in other words, the oil can cause it, but anybody else.... 21 22 MR. BROCK: Okay. I.... ....is going to be affected by it. 23 MR. ALLAN:

.....missed that, and I was.....

MR. ALLAN: Okay.

MR. BROCK:

1 MR. BROCK: Okay. Thank you. 2 (Applause) 3 MR. BROCK: That's all we have registered. Is there anybody else that would like to testify? 4 5 MR. ROBERTS: I've got another sign-up 6 MR. BROCK: Oh, I'm sorry, Dick. Is there any --7 while he's bringing that up, is there somebody -- are you on the list? 8 9 MS. COBIS: No, I'm not. MR. BROCK: Okay. Well, come ahead, and while he's 10 11 bring the list up, we'll..... 12 PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MS. ROSE COBIS 13 My name is Rose Cobis, R-o-s-e C-o-b-i-s, Box 2875, 14 Kodiak, Alaska. 15 I am not a fishing person, but I feel that my husband 16 and my income and life in Kodiak, and everyone else in this 17 community, is directly dependent on the fishing industry. And 18 because of that, I'm a bit surprised that half the town is not 19 here to testify against this oil lease. 20 And I would just like to go on record to say that we 21 need to be a little bit more cautious about these things and to 22 encourage anyone who hasn't made how they feel known in this 23 community, to write letters, or to get busy because, really, 24 there should be more people here. Thank you.

MR. BROCK: Thank you.

PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MS. MARY JACOBS

Mary Jacobs?

MR. BROCK:

Hello. My name is Mary Jacobs, M-a-r-y J-a-c-o-b-s, Box 3080. And I apologize for not being better prepared, but I want to speak out against this lease sale.

And I'm -- I've been a fisherman around Kodiak Island since 1971. I've had my own boat since 1979. And I'm very familiar with these waters; they're treacherous waters. The currents regularly go between three and five knots, and there's williwaws that come down off the mainland that -- when it can be flat calm, and the rest of the island, it can be blowing there 60, 70 miles an hour. And I just don't think it's a safe place to put an oil rig.

I don't think -- it'd be very unlikely that there would be days when there can be an initial response in this area. You know, you can have an initial response in Prince William Sound; it's a lake compared to this, or in upper Cook Inlet. And that, I think, in this kind of situation, I think the oil would be free to go wherever it would want to go and impact the beaches.

And I'm sure some would dissipate because of the weather, but we'd still -- you know, there's no place to -- it would be dangerous. And that's -- you know, when you're looking at oil response, they -- if it's dangerous, they don't send

people out there, and it -- this would be a dangerous place to have any -- to have people out there trying to clean up things as it came off of a rig or off of a tanker that was getting loaded out there.

But, you know, I -- every -- I agree with everything that's been said here. A lot has been said. I'm going to try to cover a couple other things.

But I've been participating in -- on a committee with Cook Inlet RCAC for the past almost five years. And from the time I got on, we recommended a tug to be an escort tug in Cook Inlet, and there still is no escort tug. Cook Inlet is still the only place in the western world where a tanker is routinely docked and undocked without tug assist. And this is the one thing that everybody that's looked into this feels like it's important, is that, Are the oil companies showing good faith if they continue fighting having a tug in Cook Inlet? And this is a continuation of that.

I just don't see -- I just can't see opening up leasing to companies that have, over and over, shown bad faith. And, you know, that gets to the Exxon Valdez, which you can see we still have some serious feelings about. 1989 was the only year in 10 years I haven't -- I didn't own a boat. And, you know, so I wasn't -- didn't have something to have out there to be leased. I didn't have a permit that was going to be active to get a big claim. And -- but I have a long-term investment

in this 2 fishing have a

in this fishery. You know, and it's not like everybody that's fishing, if there's an oil spill, can go oil spill cleaning and have a tradeoff that way. They don't take -- it doesn't take the place, you know.

I got back into the fisheries, you know, the -- and thinking that things would be pretty much like they were. But there's been a real perception problem with the fisheries in this area, you know, this area, Prince William Sound and Cook Inlet, since the spill. You know, whereas I had the same crew for years before that, the crews went on to other things. There's better things to do now than fishing in Alaska. The prices are down.

The Ikolik River, which is one of the biggest red runs on Kodiak Island, has -- had over-escapement the year of the oil spill, and it essentially wasn't opened last year, and it won't be opened this year, and because of the reduced runs and the reduced prices. Whether or not the Exxon Valdez is at fault for all of that, it's part of it, and the perception of fishing is just starting to recover. And it's starting to look a little bit better for the future, but there was some real damage done.

And right now, I'm struggling to keep a boat that -- and while Exxon fights paying off the lawsuit that -- you know, and I imagine it's going to be 10 years. There's going to be a bunch of us that were involved in the fishery in 1987, '88,

'89, and '90 that won't be around when those payments finally come out. And that does not show me good faith.

And let's see. The hatcheries here on Kodiak Island, the hatchery, doesn't have boom. We don't have any protective boom on Kodiak Island. You know, well, we have some, but we don't have any amount. If there's a spill in Prince William Sound, the boats that are signed up with Alyeska will get called to Prince William Sound to respond there, and it doesn't leave boats to protect the Kodiak Island waters.

You know, I don't feel like we're any better prepared for dealing with an oil spill now than we were in 1989. Prince William Sound is better prepared; they've got, you know, a world class response system there. But it's all for responding in the Sound, and we're down current. And we've been, you know, telling them we need some protection. You know, we need something. We need -- you know, we've got areas that are sensitive here, and we know the oil's going to come here, and we haven't got so much as boom to put across in front of our hatchery.

So anyway, I say I see bad faith, and I don't see that these corporate citizens deserve to be allowed a chance to lease these waters. Thank you.

MR. BROCK: Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. BROCK: Bruce Short.

# PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MR. BRUCE SHORT

My name's Bruce Short. My last name's spelled S-h-o-r-t. My address is Box 4 in Kodiak.

I'm a lifelong Kodiak resident, and it just seems to me that this is a very high-risk venture in a very resource-rich area with terrible weather conditions. I live on the beach in a protected bay, and in the last oil spill, there was a little bit of oil that made it into my beach, but I feel with the greater potential, more development, the chances of having greater and greater impacts are becoming a greater reality.

So I just want to oppose this lease proposal. Thank you.

MR. BROCK: Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. BROCK: Linda Freed.

#### PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MS. LINDA FREED

Thank you. My name's Linda Freed. It's spelled L-i-n-d-a F-r-e-e-d. I'm the Community Development Director for the Kodiak Island Borough.

I'm here tonight to remind you of the Kodiak Island Borough's official position on Lease Sale 149. The two documents I'm going to reference, you already have copies of. This will provide you with the current policy perspective of the Kodiak Island Borough Assembly as they've adopted in their

resolutions and the documents I'm about to refer to.

The Kodiak Island Borough staff will be reviewing the EIS and will present more detailed written comments to you based on these resolutions and how they relate to the information we see in the EIS. In addition, we will be looking at the EIS for perhaps inaccuracies and items that have been overlooked as part of the direct environmental review and the information provided about our community in that document.

The first resolution that I'd like to refer to is
Resolution 91-49, and it was a resolution of the Kodiak Island
Borough Assembly commenting on the Request for Interest and
Comments for Proposed Oil and Gas Lease Sale 149. And I guess
before I read this resolution, the reason that these resolutions are the policy bases for the Kodiak Island Borough's
position is because the Kodiak Island Borough Assembly has not
taken any subsequent action to this date.

"Whereas, on September 3rd, 1991, the
Kodiak Island Borough received Notice from the
Minerals Management Service of a Request for
Interest and Comments for Proposed Oil and Gas
Lease Sale 149, Cook Inlet and upper Shelikof
Strait,

"And whereas, the Kodiak Island Borough has gone on record as opposing oil exploration in the Cook Inlet planning area in general and in

Shelikof Strait specifically for the last 12 years,

"And whereas, the Kodiak Island Borough and its residents are still recovering from the negative effects of the Exxon Valdez oil spill,

"And whereas, the Federal OCS National Gas and Oil Resource Management Comprehensive Plan of 1992 through 1997, which establishes Lease Sale 149, has not even been adopted yet,

"And whereas, the Kodiak Island Borough has urged that oil and gas leasing and exploration not take place in the Cook Inlet planning area until the long-term impacts of the Exxon Valdez oil spill have been established,

"And whereas, the Kodiak Island Borough is additionally concerned about the potential toxic effects of drilling muds used by the oil industry on the resource-rich habitat in the Cook Inlet planning area,

"Now, therefore be it resolved by the Assembly of the Kodiak Island Borough that, the Kodiak Island Borough supports delay of Lease Sale 149 until:

"(1) the long-term impacts of the Exxon

Valdez oil spill are established and can be used

as a basis for implementing mitigation methods to protect existing coastal resources,

- "(2) regulations are implemented that will protect coastal habitats from toxic drilling muds used by the oil industry,
- "(3) regulations are implemented that will allow for the reduction or elimination of gear conflicts between the oil industry and the fishing industry; for example, seasonal drilling
- "(4) the oil industry proves that it is capable of and willing to clean up the projected maximum oil spill that could occur during oil and gas exploration."

The second document that I'll refer to, and I believe this was also brought to your attention at the Kenai public hearing by Mayor Don Gilman, is the Tri-Borough Position Paper on this lease sale. This particular position paper was put together with three boroughs that are in the spill-impacted area, that is, the Kenai Peninsula Borough, the Kodiak Island Borough, and the Lakin (ph) Peninsula Borough.

This position paper identifies five critical issues that the boroughs believed must be addressed in the lease sale's EIS. And that's why I said we will go back to this document and review the EIS in light of this position paper.

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And if those five issues are not addressed in the lease sale review process, the boroughs have stated that they have grave reservations about supporting the lease sale. And I will briefly identify what those five items are:

One, the belief is there should be no offhshore loading of tankers should the sale go ahead.

Two, specific plans to minimize and avoid commercial fishing gear conflicts with exploration and development of oil.

And that item was referenced in the previous resolution.

The oil exploration companies must have adequate spill prevention and response capability. And you've heard concern about how that capability might be addressed within an area that has very severe weather conditions.

Fourth, identification of critical habitat areas.

And we would add that those areas need to be mapped and clearly identified in a central computer mapping system so that if there is a spill, they can be responded to and those identi- -- those areas protected to the extent possible.

And fifth, provision for local government revenuesharing. As was mentioned earlier, in this particular lease
sale, Kodiak would see no economic benefits as a result of the
sale unless there is some provision for revenue-sharing as a
result of the sale. And so the local governments believe
that's a crucial aspect of -- that should be in place prior to
the lease sale going forward so that those who potentially

1 experience risk as a result of a lease sale are those that may 2 actually see some gain or some benefit as a result of the sale 3 as well. 4 Thank you. 5 MR. BROCK: Thank you. 6 (Applause) 7 MR. BROCK: Claire Holland? 8 PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MS. CLAIRE HOLLAND 9 My name is Claire Holland, C-l-a-i-r-e H-o-l-10 My address is Star Route, Box 3800-B, and that's in 11 And tonight I'm speaking for myself, and I just have a 12 couple of quick comments. 13 I think that people of this region and the wildlife 14 that inhabit both the marine and the upland habitats here rely completely on a clean and healthy environment. And I don't 15 16 believe we have created accident-proof procedures for extracting and transporting oil in a marine environment, any marine 17 18 environment and much less one as harsh as the one we live in 19 here. 20 So I'm here to submit my opposition to Lease Sale 149 21 for your record. Thanks for being here. 22 MR. BROCK: Thank you. 23 (Applause) 24 MR. BROCK: Dick, do you have any more? 25 MR. ROBERTS: I don't back here.

MR. BROCK: Is there anybody else that would like to testify?

(Pause)

### PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MR. OLIVER HOLM

My name is Oliver Holm. That's O-l-i-v-e-r H-o-l-m, at Box 36 -- 3865, Kodiak.

My family makes its livelihood from the waters around Shelikof Straits, Kodiak Island. Shelikof Straits is an important spawning ground for cod, spawning ground for pollock and herring, and we have salmon and halibut and other fishery resources here. Kodiak Island is down current from this proposed oil production.

I could feel more comfortable with this proposed sale if the oil industry had made some serious effort to clean up spills. Since the 1989 spill, responsibility has been limited to Prince William Sound for the Alyeska carriers even though it's a proven fact that the oil spilled in the Sound will end up around Kodiak Island. I ran through many miles of spilled oil in the west side of Kodiak in 1989, as much as 40 miles in one trip in mid-May. It was not a very pretty sight.

We are still suffering damages from the spill that has not yet been compensated -- we have not yet been compensated for. We lost most of the 1989 herring year class. We lost most of our chum returns on the heavily oiled north mainland area around Hallo Bay. We have suffered a severe reduc-

tion on even-year pink production since the spill. These young pink salmon went to sea in 1989 when the oil was thickest around Kodiak Island. In addition, we were having a severe reduction in 1994/'95 sockeye production at Ikolik, Karluk, and Akalura due to over-escapement in 1989 because we couldn't fish in waters contaminated with oil.

I don't think the EIS or the oil industry can protect our livelihood from the effects of spilled oil. I think it is much safer to develop oil resources that are situated on shore. I am opposed to this sale. Thank you.

> MR. BROCK: Thank you.

> > (Applause)

MR. BROCK: Anyone else?

(Pause)

### PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MR. MIKE PATITUCCI

My name is Mike Patitucci. That's P-a-t-i-t-u-c-c-i,

P.O. Box 1511, Kodiak, Alaska.

I've been fishing around Kodiak Island now for 19 years, and I love salmon fishing more than anything. In the year of the oil spill, I didn't get one of these great charters that the boys that are out there now with the big boats that I'm competing with. I just sat on the beach and hoped that there was a chance I could go. And it never happened.

I'll just tell you right now, gentlemen, the Shelikof is the nastiest place you'd ever want to be. It eats you up.

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1 (Laughter)

I mean, I get scared out there where you're talking about selling this lease to when it's flat calm. The tides from Cook Inlet are so big, and they come down and they hit the other tides, they just swirl. I mean, it just looks like -- and when it's blowing, it's like really bad.

I mean, if you have any idea, the -- Sitko 7 (ph) had a test rig out there in 1983. I mean, they had terrible problems. I know they must have because we found one of their big anchor buoys up on Black Cape. It was a brand new beautiful buoy. I mean, it must have been really smokin' to break that baby loose.

I'm just going to tell you, gentlemen, it'd be totally irresponsible to put a rig out there 'cause it's the worst -- it's the -- probably the second worst straits in the world. And that's about all I had to say, gentlemen.

MR. BROCK: Thank you.

(Applause)

# PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MS. MARIAH OFFER

My name is Mariah Offer. That's M-a-r-i-a-h
O-f-f-e-r, P.O. Box 2264, Kodiak. I'm here tonight representing myself as a citizen. I didn't come all that prepared, but
I have a few things that I'd like to say.

I left the island a couple years ago not long after the Exxon Valdez oil spill and only recently returned. A lot

of the reasons why I left the island were due to the oil spill. For some of the reasons that Mary Jacobs gave, where it's harder for crew members to make a living since the spill for a lot of different reasons. But I came back to Kodiak because I love the island, and I love the people, and I love the wildlife.

I'd just like to say a little bit about the merchant marine industry, especially as it relates to the oil industry. I've been working in tugboats the last couple of years, and I think we've all seen some increase in regulations as it regards to vessels. The Coast Guard has made some new regulations. But there's also a lot of other factors that are involved.

And one is the way that the companies operate on the profit motive. We saw this in '89 during the oil spill, and I don't think things have really changed. Another thing is the way contracts are handed out.

About a year or two ago, there was an incident in Cook Inlet with a company that we call "Brand X." One of the companies maybe that underbid one of the more experienced tugboat outfits around. Like Brian said, Foss is real experienced in Cook Inlet. They underbid one of the companies that are familiar and equipped to deal with waters in Alaska, crew members that have worked in Alaskan waters, know about the cold, know about the ice. A company from a more warmer area that doesn't have ice got the contract.

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And the mate who was on duty, who was on watch at the time, left the wheel, and the tug -- the supply vessel that I'm referring to drifted into an oil rig, hit one of the legs of the oil rig in Cook Inlet, and almost hit the drill pipe. This would have caused a serious accident.

So the point I'm making here are (sic) there are still a lot of things that go on in the industry that go beyond regulations. Everybody is trying to save money and underbid each other.

So I'm also aware of the conditions, especially in the winter, as a lot of the more experienced mariners have talked about. I'd also like to agree with everything they've said. And I've helped dock barges, fuel barges, in Nikiski. Twice I had to leave this summer with about two minutes' notice. We had to take all our lines off and leave just because of the way the wind shifted and the tide -- incoming tide caused us to leave. And we had a fuel barge that holds three million gallons of fuel. So -- and that's in the summertime. In the wintertime, there's problems with ice. That has created a lot of problems with vessels in the area.

So I'd just like to say I appreciate your time and also the time of all the other people that have voiced their opinions.

Thank you.

MR. BROCK: Thank you.

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PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MR. CHUCK MCWETHY

(Pause)

I'm Chuck McWethy, M-c-W-e-t-h-y, Box 3504, Kodiak.

And I'm here as a commercial fisherman and somebody trying to raise a family in this town.

I've been -- had my own boat for 12 years, and I fish a lot in the Shelikof. And you've heard how nasty it gets, and we're down current of everything that happens in the Cook Inlet. They flush the toilet, and we get it. And I just don't -- I don't think, in our position, that that -- that I oppose this lease sale. It shouldn't be happening.

We've talked about what happened at Ikolik. I've fished salmon quite a few years, and I'm suffering more now from Exxon in '89 when I didn't fish -- I'm suffering more now, the last two years when I've fished in Ikolik than I ever did during that oil spill. We got a little bit out of it, but we've destroyed a river system. It's going to take -- it could take 20 or 30 years to bring that system back. And it's really a special system.

And as far as the social impact, it devastated our family in '89. Just the thought that that threat is hanging over us, that there's a -- the reason we've got volcanoes out there in the Shelikof, it's called a subduction zone. You've got mountains out there, and we've got a plate diving under it.

That creates a lot of, lot of earthquakes. And you guys are familiar with those. You -- I'm sure you gentlemen are from Alaska.

Right along the Shelikof, that line of volcanoes, they're there because there's a plate diving down, and that's — there's two plates converging. If they pipe that oil to shore, it's going to break. There is going to be an earthquake, and it's going to slip on the bottom of the ocean, and they're going to bust pipes up. And if it don't do that, then a volcano's going to dump ash on the situation. And it's not a logical place to be poking holes in the ocean floor.

Anything that happens up there we pay for, and we pay for it dearly, with our hearts and souls. This island's a real pristine environment, and I really hope that you guys do everything in your power to stop them from drilling out there. Thank you.

MR. BROCK: Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. BROCK: Anyone else?

(Pause)

#### PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MS. SUSAN EMERSON

My name is Susan Emerson, S-u-s-a-n E-m-e-r-s-o-n.

And I setnet on the west side of Kodiak Island many years ago,
and I would like to say that I would hate to see any oil ruin
the natural resources of our island. Thank you.

1 MR. BROCK: Thank you. 2 (Applause) 3 MR. BROCK: Yes, sir. (Inaudible comment, laughter) 4 PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MR. DANNY STIHL 5 My name's Danny Stihl. It's S-t-i-h-l. And I repre-6 7 sent myself, hopefully my little family there. 8 I come very unprepared. I do not know the details of 9 this lease sale. I do not know what's playint (sic). And I don't think I do need to know because all I need to know is 10 11 that there is a risk factor involved, that there is the proba-12 bility and possibility of an accident. And I don't think this 13 island, nor us, deserves to be spoiled a second time. 14 I think Shelikof is the wrong place, and this is not 15 the time for it. And I think I just would like to leave it 16 As long as there is any risk factor involved, I'm opposed to this. And I hope you also take note is that, so 17 18 far, nobody's been for this proposal. Thank you. MR. BROCK: 19 Thank you. 20 (Applause) 21 MR. BROCK: Anyone else? 22 (Pause) 23 FEMALE SPEAKER FROM THE AUDIENCE: She wants to come, 24 too.

MR. BROCK: Very good. Can we count this as two

(Laughter)

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PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MS. ISA WIRZ

Okay. I'm the wife of the man who just talked. Well, my name is Isa Wirz, I-s-a, last name, W-i-r-z. And I am talking for myself and for this little one. Her name is And I'm talking not just for her, but this island has many, many kids like her, and we just don't want to see another oil spill like in '89 and have all the kids and all the fishing families having to go through the same traumatic experience.

And I want -- I really enjoy the environment and the That's why we moved from crowded, polluted Europe nature here. to Alaska. And I want her to enjoy the same thing that I can enjoy now, and all the other kids, too, just a clean environment. And if she ever wants to make a living with fishing, who knows? I want her to have the chance, too, like I had the chance when I got here. Thank you.

> MR. BROCK: Thank you.

> > (Applause)

MR. BROCK: Anyone else?

(No audible response)

MR. BROCK: It's 8:25 -- well, about 8:28. there's nobody else -- I don't want to cut anybody off that might want to testify. But if not, we'll close the hearing. want to extend my appreciation to all of you that came.

really enjoy seeing the youth of the community getting involved in an important issue like this. I think that's very important, and that shows that they're taking an interest in what's going on. And I really -- I think that's great.

And I do want you to know that your comments will be read by every individual that helped prepare this EIS. We -- the next step, just to clarify where we go from here, we -- the decision has not been made whether we'll even prepare a final EIS, but if the decision is made to prepare the final EIS, we will start on that after the comments are all in on April the 19th. We will look at all the people that were involved in writing the EIS. We'll look at all the comments. We will either change the EIS appropriately, or we will respond to the comment as to what happened to that comment.

That will come out in the final EIS, which is due out about a year from now. And then the decision, which is a Secretarial decision, the Secretary of the Interior, to determine whether or not he will proceed with the sale, will be made, and the sale is scheduled about the early summer 1996. But let me emphasize that no decision has been made at this point. The first decision even whether to prepare a final EIS has not been made, and it's definitely that there's -- no decision has been made on the sale itself.

So I want to extend our appreciation and thank you for coming, and you have been heard. We are closed.

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| 1  | CERTIFICATION  |
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| 4  | STATE OF ALASKA ) ) ss.  |
| 5  | THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT )  |
| 6  |  |
| 7  | I, CINDY S. CARL, do hereby certify:   |
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| 9  | correct transcript of proceedings in the above-entitled matter,  |
| 10 | transcribed by me, or at my direction and supervision, to the  |
| 11 | best of my knowledge and ability.  |
| 12 | (2) That I have been certified for transcript services   |
| 13 | by the United States Courts.   |
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